





## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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## POST OFFICE

### INWARD MAILS

Amoy ..... May 6.  
Canton ..... May 6.  
Haliphong ..... May 6.  
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 30th April. .... May 7.  
Haliphong ..... May 7.  
Japan ..... May 7.  
Japan and Shanghai ..... May 7.  
Java and Manila ..... May 7.  
Straits and Manila ..... May 7.

### OUTWARD MAILS

Monday, May 6  
Haliphong ..... Noon.  
Salgon, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul and Tulagi ..... 12.30 p.m.  
Fort Bayard ..... 6.30 p.m.  
Salgon ..... 6.30 p.m.  
Bangkok ..... 7 p.m.  
Canton ..... 7 p.m.  
Tuesday, May 7  
Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya ..... 8.30 a.m.  
Shanghai ..... 8.30 a.m.  
Shanghai and Paoan only for Tientsin ..... 12.30 p.m.  
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 15th May. .... K.P.O.  
Reg. .... May 7, 5 p.m.  
Ord. .... May 7, 5.30 p.m.  
G.P.O.  
Reg. .... May 7, 5 p.m.  
Ord. .... May 7, 7 p.m.  
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 13th May. .... K.P.O.  
Reg. .... May 7, 5 p.m.  
Ord. .... May 7, 5.30 p.m.  
G.P.O.  
Reg. .... May 7, 5 p.m.  
Ord. .... May 7, 7 p.m.

## Opens TO-MORROW AT THE KING'S

"You CAN'T KILL ME  
...FOR A CRIME YOU  
Committed!"



Fate decrees that a prison warden must kill an innocent youth convicted of the executioner's own crime!

VICTOR  
McLAGLEN  
JACKIE  
COOPER  
THE  
BIG GUY

with  
ONA MUNSON  
PEGGY MORAN  
EDWARD BROPHY

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

#### NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive. By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

### THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

#### Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

### THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

Stores and Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that this Company's premises have been declared a "Protected Area" by an order of H. E. the Governor, made under the Defence Regulations, 1939, and no unauthorized person is permitted entry thereto.

No persons other than those in possession of Passes, Delivery Orders or other Authority from the Wharf Company are therefore allowed on the premises; bearers of Delivery Orders, Bills of Lading etc. must present these documents at the Gates.

Deliveries of Cargo  
No labour other than that employed by the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. is permitted in the Godowns, on the Wharves or other premises of the Company.

Cargo will be delivered ex godown to consignees' craft and/or lorry by the Wharf Company at half the Company's Tariff rate for Coolchire Storing.

Lorries must enter by the Navy Street Gate only and leave by the Salisbury Road Gate; no person other than the bearer of the relative document and the driver is permitted on the lorry, and entry will only be allowed on presentation of delivery documents.

Any person found on the premises without Authority will be prosecuted.

BY ORDER,  
C. M. MANNERS,  
Secretary and Manager.

## KISS TOTAL IS 45,000

CANON Arthur Sinker, former rector of Bermondsey, S.E., who died recently at Norwich, once calculated that a woman married twenty years, with a family of six:

Kissed the family 45,000 times—  
one kiss per head per day.  
Peeled 87,600 potatoes.  
Earned 10,400 socks and stockings.

Made 29,200 beds.  
Buttered 175,200 slices of bread.  
Canon Sinker, known as "the plain dealing parson," started an unusual employment scheme. He asked people to tell him of any odd jobs they wanted done—and had the work done without charge.

He provided the men, who were paid 25s. a week and their insurance, from "voluntary" contributions. His view was that the occupation and payment were better for the men than just accepting unemployment pay.

Appointed Canon Residentiary of Southwark Cathedral in 1933 and Norwich Cathedral in 1937, he resigned last November through ill-health.

## "Swim For It, Boys," Captain Said As He Died

# DRAMATIC STORY OF HARDY'S ADVENTURES

CAPTAIN Warburton-Lee, mortally wounded, gave his last order on board the destroyer Hardy, grounded on the shore of Narvik Fjord.

"Swim for it, boys," he said. "Every man for himself. Good luck." The boys swam through the ice-cold water to the shore 100 yards away.

They would not leave their captain. One of them swam with him to the beach.

"Is everyone all right?" he gasped, and died.

That story was told when sixty Hardy survivors arrived in London to be cheered by a welcoming British crowd and to be received by First Lord Winston Churchill.

In all 130 survivors reached Britain. The London contingent, in a strange assortment of clothes—Norwegian jumpers, ski caps, women's clothing—told of the captain's dying heroism and their escapes on the hillsides of the Norwegian fjord.

Petty-Officer E. Buggley, of Saint Jude Cottages, Plymouth, one of the sixty, told this story of the fiasco.

"On that Tuesday night the pilot who had been guiding us into the fjord told our captain that the German forces were vastly superior. 'It must have been at this time that Captain Warburton-Lee sent his famous "Shall we go in?" message to the Admiralty, because we were told shortly afterwards that we would be going into action at about 1.30 a.m.'

### In Blinding Snow

"We came into the fjord. There was a blinding snowstorm, and navigation was tricky. Visibility was no more than 200 yards.

"In fact, we came near to giving the whole game away—we saw two misty outlines and had half a mind to open fire. Had we done so, the Germans would have been warned of our presence, for those outlines were two huge rocks.

"At the mouth of Narvik harbour we sighted enemy ships and loosed torpedoes. Then our gunner officer fired a salvo straight across the bows of one of them.

"At this moment our torpedoes reached their mark. We saw the explosions and sparks were blown high in the air.

"Five of our torpedoes found their mark—another set fire to a jetty. 'The Germans thought it was an air raid, and opened fire with their pom-pom guns.

"Then they fired on us, and pink-chaser shells rained on us like fireworks.

"We altered course and came in for another run. A shore battery opened fire on us.

"We were heading out of the harbour again with our guns blazing at the enemy, but Lieutenant Clarke told the Captain that one German destroyer still had a gun in action, and pleaded to be allowed to go in and have another smack at them.

"Once more we altered course. The snowstorm was worse than ever, and the visibility no more than seventy yards. Then all our ships, with us leading, blazed away at the Germans and they returned fire.

"Every minute it seemed to get worse. When our boiler-room was hit we were really out of action as all our steam was going to waste. We went aground on the beach, still under fire.

"The fore gun was firing on the enemy as we went towards the beach.

"Although Captain Warburton-Lee was dying he was following the progress of the battle. Leading Seaman Dove, at No. 4 gun, was still harassing the enemy, and at the sound of it the Captain smiled. 'I shall never forget No. 4 gun as long as I live,' he said.

### Crawl In Mud

"There were no boats to bring him ashore. He was put gently on a patient cane stretcher and somebody swam in the water to bring it ashore. He died there, with shrapnel and shells still exploding around him.

"Our landing was a terrible business. Only one boat looked undamaged, but when it was lowered we found it had been holed by a splinter. It overturned, tipping us all into the water.

"I swam about in the freezing water for 100 yards, and got on to the beach.

"I crawled on my stomach over half a mile of mud, then, up to my waist in snow, struggled on again.

"We found a Norwegian house some distance away, and when we said we were English were stripped and put to bed. A few hours later the woman told us in alarm that we ought to get along, and we walked through the snow fifteen miles to Balangen.

"A queer sight we must have made. Some were naked except for pieces of carpet that the women had torn up for covering. Others, who had been to a schoolhouse, were wearing women's clothes; others had torn up their rubber lifebelts and made socks with them.

### Stayed In A School

"In the village we stayed in a school, and a cook received food from the villagers which he made into meals.

"On Friday we heard there were two British destroyers in the fjord, and we heard the Warpsite open fire. Lieutenant Heppell borrowed a boat from the Norwegians and went out

to contact the fleet, but came back disappointed.

"Then he found a German launch on a beach, in perfect order. He took charge of it, went out and met H.M.S. Ivanhoe and flashed with a torch.

"They sent boats to the pier to pick us up, and apparently while we were on our way to the destroyer some Germans, who had gone up into the mountains, came to the village and were taken prisoner."

Leading Telegraphist B. J. Rees, the man who sent the dramatic "Shall I go in?" message from the Captain, denied the early reports that they had got ashore in boats and with rifles.

Another member of the ship's company said:

"Our torpedo officer, Lieutenant Heppell, was a real hero. He saved at least five men by swimming backwards and forwards between the ship and the shore, helping those who could not swim.

"How he stuck it, I don't know, with the water so cold.

### Tore Off Clothes

"We got ashore, about 170 of us. Seventeen had been killed in the fight, and another two were missing.

"We could see about a dozen houses in sight, the usual wooden houses there are up there. We all made for the nearest.

"We were freezing cold. The water had been icy. Most of the men had discarded most of their clothing to swim ashore, and many more, who had arrived with some clothes on shore, had torn them off when they landed because they were so icy cold. It was warmer to go half-naked.

"Two hundred yards away there was a house. We ploughed our way through nearly six-foot deep of snow to it and found it had been left empty when the battle started.

"But soon the woman of the house and her daughter, a typically good-looking blonde Norwegian girl, came back and did all they could for us. There were eighty of us in that one house, and it only had five rooms.

## NORWEGIANS IN ENGLAND



NORWEGIAN officers who have arrived in England to consult with Military Intelligence officers before returning to Norway, seen walking in a London street in battle dress.

## Mr. STOKES (M.P. Soc.) IS ALL FOR PEACE

PEACE by negotiation with Hitler and the present German Government is the policy of Mr. R. R. Stokes, M.P. for Ipswich. Recently he gave the reasons for the faith that is in him to 400 of his constituents.

"I would negotiate with the devil," he declared from the platform of the Ipswich Public Hall.

Mr. Stokes is managing director of the famous engineering firm of Ransomes and Rapier, employers of 1,100 Ipswich citizens. He travelled for his firm, and is a Socialist.

Mr. Stokes wants general disarmament, because, as he explains, "no guarantee of peace can be worth the tuppence if every one remains armed."

"Some people," he said, "think we are going to restore Poland to the state she was in before the war. That is impossible. It is impossible to restore Danzig and the Corridor. All they can have is economic access to the sea."

Mr. Stokes also thinks we should return to free trade. All gold should be sent to the United States and then we should declare it "valueless" and start another monetary system. So far Mr. Stokes, stocky, smiling

### "We Were Thankful"

"I only hope we do something in return for them, for they were wonderful."

"The girl half undressed—that is she took off her coat, her jumper, her shoes and stockings, and gave them to those of us who needed clothing most."

"They made us tea and coffee and prepared bread and butter. That was all there was to eat or drink there, but they gave us all they had, and we were thankful for it."

"Men could be seen putting on silk slippers, and trying to pin them between the legs in order to make trousers out of the bottom-half of them. I myself, was clad in a grey pullover and a woman's grey woollen knickers."

The sailor told how the survivors went on to Ballangen.

"Fifty British sailors, off the merchant ship at Narvik, also found their way to Ballangen. They had the story of a German gentleman to tell us.

"They with 150 other British seamen, had been imprisoned on the German whaling factory. When the battle started the German captain of the ship brought them all out on deck."

"Take the boats and get ashore," he told us," said one of the seamen. "He was a gentleman. And, by the way, he had been interned in England in the last war!"

Stoker A. Harris, one of the party, was immediately surrounded and asked to explain a large plaster over his left eye. "I'm going to disappoint you all," he said.

"I didn't get this wound in action. I collected it in a friendly fight with a chum on the way home."

Petty Officer Kay told the story of Able Seaman Bailey, who swam ashore after his hand had been blown off by a shell.

"Bailey was a hero. I saw his hand—only the thumb was left. Yet he never said a word. He swam to the beach without asking for aid, although the pain must have been terrible."

"We made a rough kind of bandage for the hand before we set out on the fifteen miles trek to the village up the fjord."

## Picture Of a Traitor

IT'S Lord Haw-Haw, the Englishman who betrays his country for £15 a week broadcasting anti-British propaganda from Germany every evening.

He is William Joyce, formerly a British Fascist, who went to Germany before the war to work for Goebbels.

The scar on his right cheek was caused by a razor attack in Lambeth in 1924.



## Dog Got Jimmy, Aged 13, His Long Trousers

### Books For Britons In Enemy Camps

Britons in enemy hands will be able to continue their education—and even sit for professional examinations—with the help of the newly instituted Red Cross educational book scheme for British prisoners of war and civilian internees.

Books on a wide range of subjects, from accountancy to zoology, will be available, and will be sent to prisoners who apply on the forms now being provided.

It is hoped that each camp will form a library to which prisoners will give their books when they have finished with them.

The Earl of Clarendon is chairman of the committee, which points out that the scheme is supported by voluntary contributions.

## CANADA MADE BIG PART OF IT

SLEDGES used by the British Army in Norway have been modelled on the sledge used by Scott on his Polar expeditions.

Equipment has been designed by experts like Mr. F. S. Smythe, the Everest mountaineer, and Mr. Ernest Shackleton, son of the late Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Polar explorer.

All the equipment is British made—a great deal of it in Canada—and the speed with which the supplies have come through creates an Army record.

This was disclosed by Mr. Leslie Burgin, the Minister of Supply, when the B.E.F. Norwegian equipment was displayed at his Ministry.

The equipment—it includes sleeping jackets for a temperature of 22 degrees below zero, ammunition boxes with quick release fasteners, and camouflage tunics—was piled on the sledge that accompanied Scott on his expeditions.

### "Absolute Secrecy"

Mr. Burgin said: "All the equipment for the B.E.F. in Norway was got together in absolute secrecy, and in spite of appalling weather conditions in less than a month."

"I do not think any force has been so splendidly equipped in so short a time."  
"Regular production is now proceeding both in this country and in Canada."

### THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD Jimmy Queen arrived at his home in Cow-lane, Warcham, Dorset, in man-size trousers and shoes.

Which calls for some explanation. Jimmy, a pupil at South Dorset Technical College, saw a dog struggling in Weymouth Harbour.

Men and boys were trying to rescue it.

### Ladder Sank

Jimmy tied a rope round his waist and started to crawl along a ladder laid across the mud.

But the ladder sank under him, and Jimmy, fingers numbed, had to be hauled back.

The dog was drowned. Jimmy was taken to a cafe and given a hot meal.

An ambulance driver produced some trousers for him and somebody fixed him up with a pair of shoes several sizes too big.

"I'm sorry about the dog," he said. "He was a nice little beggar."

### --h. O'REILLY.

I read a headline in the train—  
It sounded as remote as heaven,  
And echoed like a strange refrain:  
"O'Reilly 66 for 7."

And I forgot the black-out night,  
Ceased shivering in the censored weather,  
And thought of cheerful men in white.

Chasing a smallish bit of leather.  
And Adolf seemed a wee bit thin.  
I thought, "He's not so blinking wily."

At least, he cannot make 'em spin  
Like Mister William J. O'Reilly."  
H. R.

Mr. Burgin spoke of the difficulties the Ministry had to cope with.

### Eight Men Per Sledge

"We did not expect British manufacturers to have a great deal of material in stock. So special manufacturers were called in and they incorporated with the British manufacturers."

"Soon we were able to produce suitable equipment and suitable materials. We have produced everything from specially lined overcoats, mittens, goggles, footless stockings to ammunition boxes, cooking stoves and special rifle-holders enabling a man to produce his rifle and fire in two seconds."

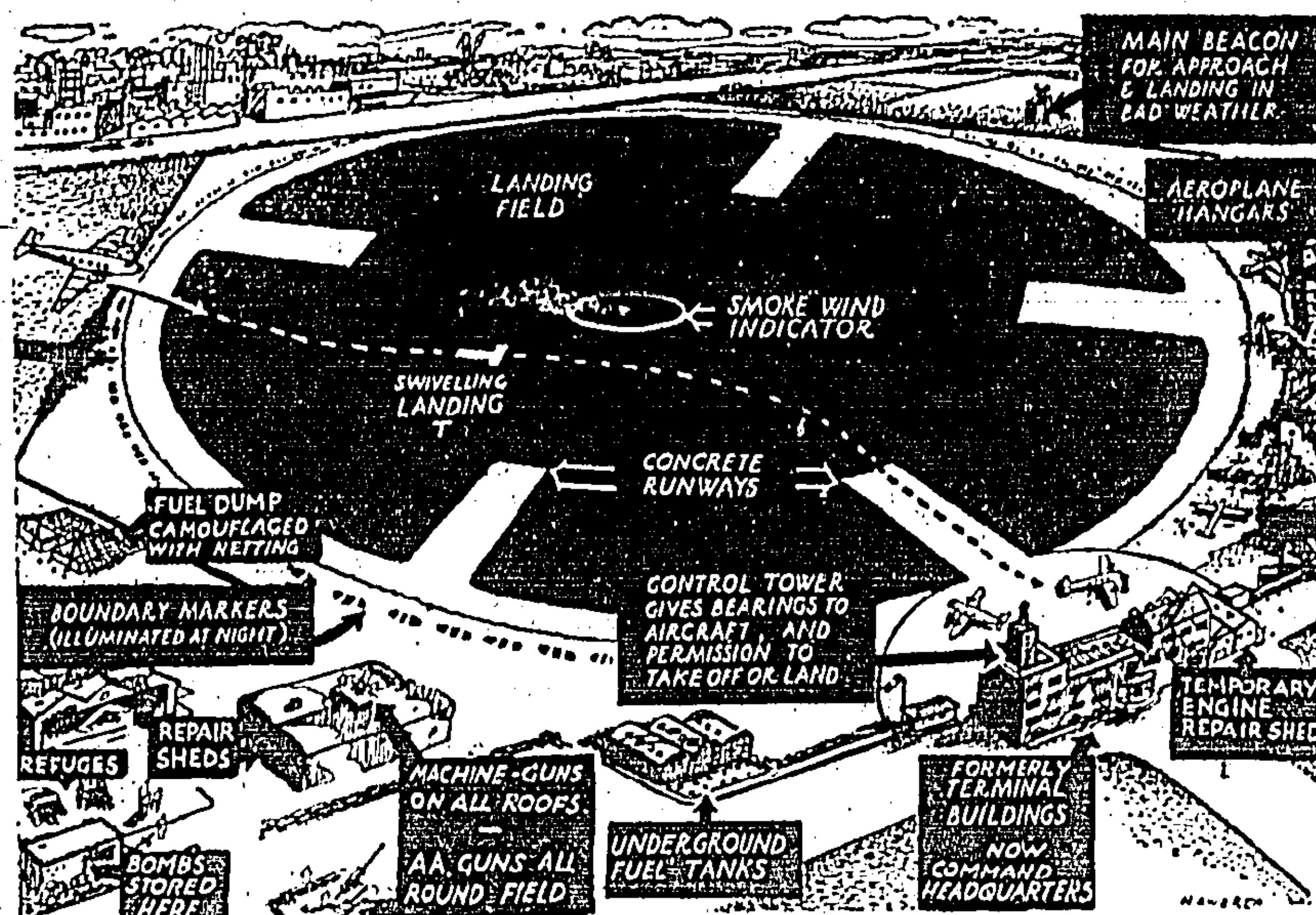
Eight men will be attached to each sledge and four will sleep in each of the two tents provided. The sledge can be loaded in a few minutes.



# MAGAZINE PAGE

## AERODROME BOMBED

These are the vital targets  
our British airmen go for



NUMBER one objective of British bombers in Scandinavia are the aerodromes—notably at Stavanger, Norway, and Aalborg, Denmark—which have been taken over by the Nazis.

How big is an aerodrome? What are the vital points a raiding bombing squadron must aim for to put the aerodrome out of action? Why is it necessary to make repeated raids?

The whole air field may cover several square miles of ground. Stavanger is particularly large, hence the need for repeated raids to cause sufficient damage to prevent aeroplanes from using at least one section of the field.

In bombing an aerodrome, however there are several key-points which, if once hit by bombs, render the whole field useless. Glance now at Haworth's sketch, showing the typical layout of a big aerodrome; notice those concrete runways; once they're pitted with bomb craters it takes days to repair them. In the interval it is unlikely that any aircraft would be able to take off.

What other key-points are there? Hangars full of valuable bombers and fighters; the radio control towers—nerve centre of the whole aerodrome—which guide planes back to the base; the main buildings housing the headquarters staff and precious maps and plans.

The fuel storage tanks, of course, are an obvious target, but these are usually hidden below ground. Bomb and ammunition stores are protected by the latest arts of camouflage.

### Spotting the Rank CAPTAIN

This rank is regarded as the highest of a junior officer. A Captain acts as a Troop Commander in the cavalry and a Company Commander in the Infantry. In the Royal Artillery he is generally second in command of a battery.

His duties in the present-day Army, however, are almost entirely administrative, though in the absence of his Company Commander he assumes command of his unit.

He is responsible for such matters as the issue of clothing and pay, and keeping company accounts and for recreation and sport.

The word Captain comes from the Latin "Caput"—head. Pay: £540 a year after 8 years' service; £586 after 11 years, and £668 after 14 years.



## Goebbels Isn't So Smart With His Propaganda

FOR years the Germans have proclaimed the excellence of their propaganda technique. But now it seems that they are not as smart as they thought they were.

You would have thought, for instance, that they would have preferred to gloss over the loss of the Graf Spee, and allow the world to forget how their "invincible" pocket battleship ("strong enough to destroy smaller ships, and fast enough to run away from bigger ones") was defeated by smaller and lightly armed British cruisers.

Yet they have made the amazing blunder of trying to focus public attention on it again. In propaganda sheets now being circulated in the Far East they attempt to refute the recent disclosure of the crew's refusal to put to sea and face British guns again. They quote a statement made by Captain Kay of the Graf Spee: "We, officers and men of the 'Admiral Graf Spee', nail down the fact that the chief of the British navy does not shrink from fighting with his soldiers of

the German navy which he could not defeat in open battle. We have nothing but most profound disgust for these fighting methods of the British Navy."

A pretty cool speech from a man whose ship is lying on the mud of the River-Plate estuary, utterly destroyed!

THE Germans scuttled their ship because they knew that certain defeat awaited her, at the hands of the navy which (according to Captain Kay) could not defeat her in open battle.

Or are we expected to believe that the Germans chose to break off the battle in order to have the interesting experience of scuttling their own ship?

Really, Dr. Goebbels, this is not in your best vein. The same interesting document quotes other claims, that the Graf Spee did not run away (but apparently only because the "attacking" vessels had far higher speed)—an odd admission, and that she "suffered no essential damage to hull, armament, or machinery, but one lucky shot rendered her fire control tower inoperative."

ALL right, let us concede that she did run away. Let us just confine ourselves to pointing out that she was hounded into a neutral port as a bullock might be hounded into a shed by a couple of dogs—though the bullock could kill them both if only it had the courage to turn and fight.

The "lucky" shot excuse is a pretty lame story; there must be something far wrong with German warships if they can be put out of action by a single six-inch shell—"lucky" or otherwise—which did no "essential damage!"

No, Goebbels, you'd better lay off the Graf Spee episode; it really did you no good at all; twist it as you will.

### INANITY FARE



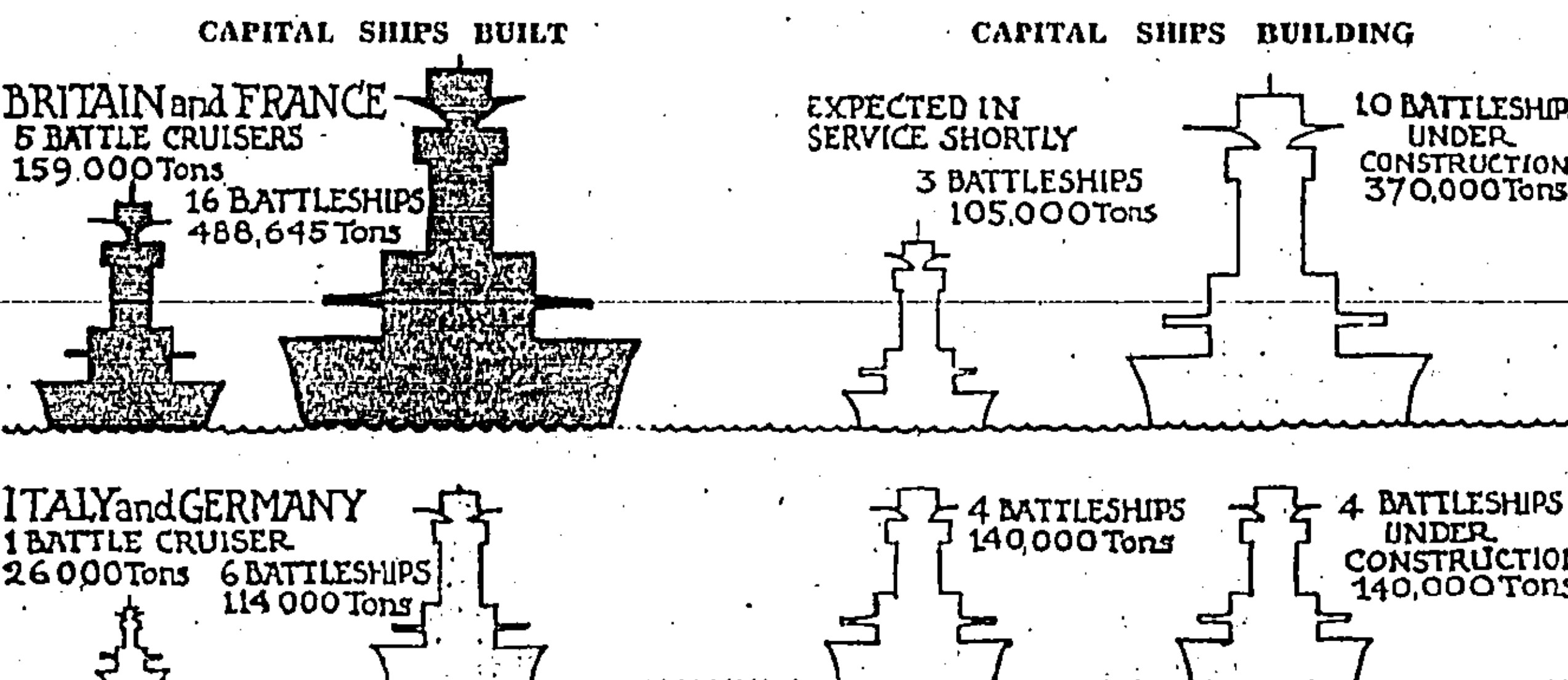
Poor Grace Moore Singing "Ave Maria" As a career.

## NAVAL POWER AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

The hostile attitude of the Italian Press to the Allies gives point to a comparison of the combined British and French and the combined Italian and German strength in capital ships. The illustrations below of ships built exclude the tonnage officially reported to have been sunk. But the German ships, Scharnhorst and Von Scheer, which were officially reported to have been seriously damaged, are included in the Italian-German strength. Fourteen of the Allied ships (shown in black) have 15in. and five have 13in. guns. Four of the Italian and German ships have 12in. and three have 11in. guns.

In the comparison of ships nearing completion the Italians and Germans, having started building earlier, are given the advantage, but it is doubtful whether they should have it, since the Allies are able to build faster.

The Allies' superiority in categories other than capital ships is still more overwhelming. Hitler's strength was vitally weakened in the actions off Norway, and the British Fleet could release bigger forces for the Mediterranean than would have been possible a fortnight ago.



## Unsolved Mysteries of the Sea

By Paul Reilly

MANY fine ships have already been lost in the eight months of Nazi piracy. Many others will be lost before the piracy ends.

Some are lost without trace, to become another mystery of the sea.

The sea has many such mysteries. Take the story of the Flying Dutchman.

She was captained by a blaspheming Dutchman, Vanderdecken, in the teeth of a head wind, "strong enough to blow the horns off a bull," his ship was battling round the Cape of Good Hope.

His crew in panic begged him to turn about. He swore at them and went on drinking.

Then a vision appeared and, cursing the captain for a stubborn fool, condemned him for ever to sail the seas, unable to rest, unable to land, a phantom sent to haunt the waves, to torment and mislead succeeding generations of mariners.

THERE was the queer case of the Dutch emigrant ship Palatine which sailed for Philadelphia in 1762. She was beaten by gales off her true course. Discipline aboard collapsed. The crew held the emigrants to ransom, stole their savings and made off in the boats. The passengers, dying of disease and hunger, drifted helpless on to the beach of Block Island. The survivors were rescued, all except one woman who had gone mad and refused to leave.

The ship was set on fire, and the Palatine, blazing from end to end, drifted out to sea, with the screams of the maniac sounding above the roar of the flames.

And now, on the anniversary of the wreck, they say that a light like that of a blazing ship appears to the north of Block Island, and no one along the coast doubts that it is the Palatine Light.

MORE recent and more dramatic owing to the size of the boat was the fate of the 16,000-ton twin-screw Blue Anchor liner Waratah.

With a crew of 120 and 92 passengers she put out for Capetown from Durban on July 20, 1909. At six o'clock in the morning she was sighted by the Clan MacIntyre, a smaller and slower vessel bound for East London. The two ships exchanged greetings and compared weather reports. The Waratah passed on and in a few hours was hulled down on the horizon. She was never seen or heard of again.

The Clan MacIntyre reported heavy seas later in the day, and on the next day it blew a hurricane, but no distress signals were received and no wreckage found.

No evidence was given at the court of inquiry that gave any light on the fate of the ship and its

man cargo. A fine, seaworthy modern liner had been swallowed up in a night without warning and without the usual pathetic relics left floating on the surface to mark the grave of a lost ship.

Two years later a sea-worn lifebuoy, battered and barnacle-covered, was washed up on a New Zealand shore seven thousand miles away. Beneath the barnacles the letters "WARAT" could just be deciphered. And that closed the story of a disaster that shocked the world as few have done in the history of ships.

NONE of us can have yet quite forgotten the tragic story of the training-ship Kobenhavn, the last and finest of the five-masted barques.

On December 14, 1928, the Kobenhavn sailed from Buenos Ayres for Melbourne with a complement of sixty, including forty-five young Danish cadets. Her course lay across the southern oceans, through the wildest seas known to sailors, through the "Roaring Forties" where the giant rollers sweep round the Cape and through seas made dangerous by icebergs from the Antarctic.

For 120 days no word had been heard from her. Though equipped

with wireless she could only communicate with the world through other ships. Still there was hope. Her last voyage had taken as long. But time passed, her reinsurance quotation rose to 90 guineas per cent, and steamers set off their courses to search. The British ship Halesius, calling at the loneliest island in the world, Tristan da Cunha, in the Southern Atlantic, was the first to report news of a sailing vessel that answered the right description.

The islanders had seen a ship pass one January morning. She had five masts and a white band painted round her stern. They watched her drift off shore for three hours. They saw no one move on board. Only a jib was set. A current caught the vessel and she turned off into the mist and was not seen again. No wreckage was washed up and no further reports of the Kobenhavn were received. The fine barque with its youthful crew became another tragic, unexplained loss.

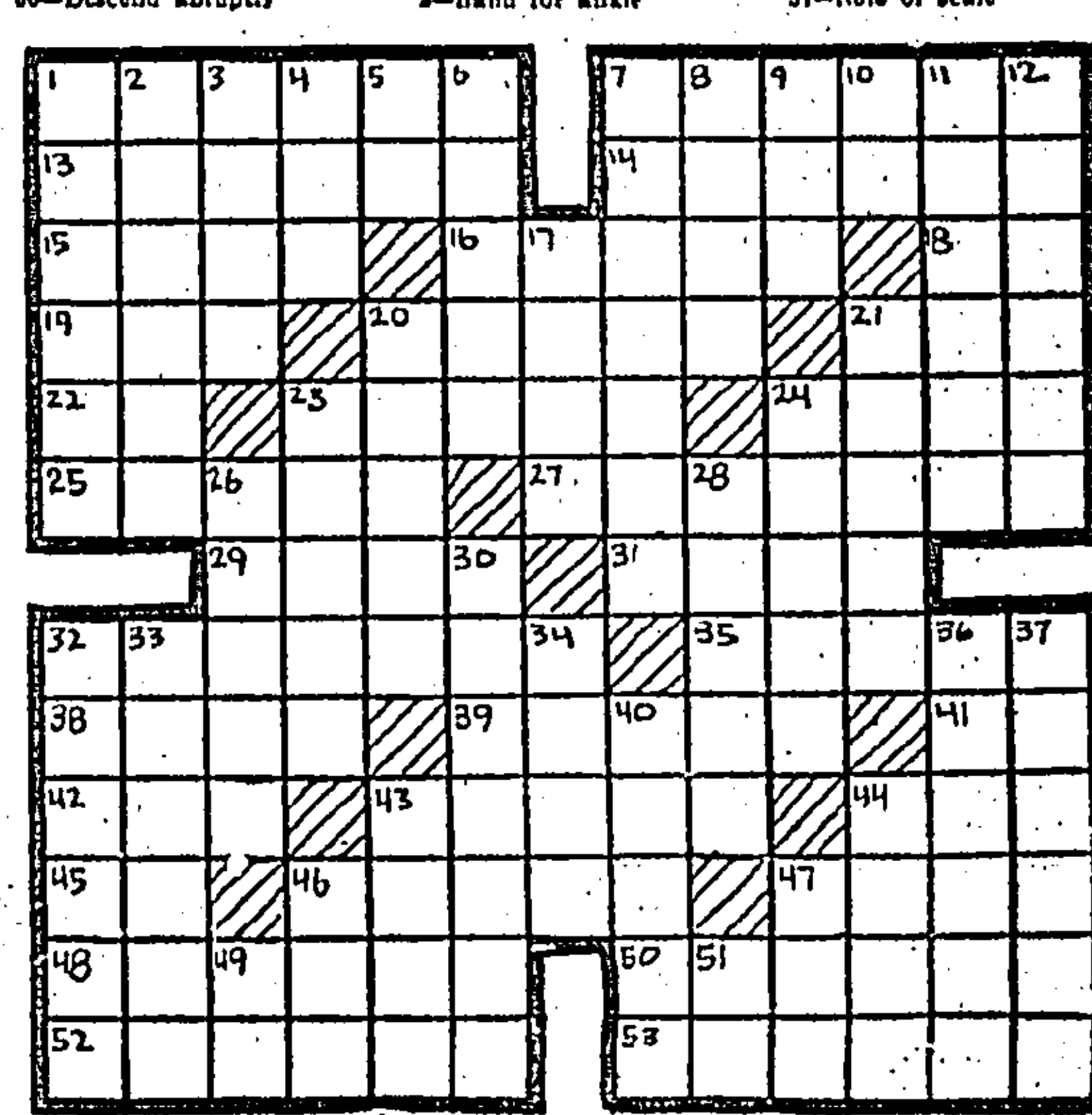
Only seven skeletons, discovered beside the remains of a lifeboat half-buried among the insatiable sanddunes of a West African coast, seemed to provide a clue to the riddle. Pieces of tattered blue cloth, clinging to the bones showed that the men had been sailors. From the shape of their skulls they were Nordic. But it was only a guess. No one could ever know whether these seven had indeed survived the wreck of the Kobenhavn. The sea had given up its dead but still kept its secret.

## Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS  
1—Maker of clothes  
2—Laid  
3—Ringing insect  
4—Picked out  
5—Distra positively  
6—Father  
7—Morale (abbr.)  
8—Make tidy  
9—Benjamin  
10—Lowering degree  
11—Adjust once more  
12—Leaving to morals  
13—Lovers  
14—Wickedness  
15—Animal laire  
16—Hardest  
17—Quick-eyes  
18—Word of sword  
19—Draws liquid  
20—German god  
21—That is  
22—Russian emperors  
23—Lunar  
24—And (French)  
25—Vast away  
26—Year  
27—Great caller  
28—Descend abruptly

DOWN  
1—Fiction shred  
2—Laid for ankle  
3—Thirteenth of December  
4—Legendary king of Britain  
5—Conjunction  
6—Maiden solon  
7—Trumpet  
8—Tutius those who  
9—Laid an egg  
10—After prohibition  
11—Queen Wilhelmina's Secretary of State  
12—Dispers current of air  
13—Festive din  
14—Classification of  
15—Faint parts of feet  
16—Touche with bill  
17—Instructions  
18—Protective device  
19—Bivalent  
20—Dilemma in servility  
21—Maker of headgear  
22—Maker of headgear  
23—Journey  
24—Departed  
25—Fiction shred  
26—Laid for ankle  
27—Thirteenth of December  
28—Legendary king of Britain



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• Sir Nevile Henderson described in Saturday's instalment how he was withdrawn from his post as British Ambassador in Berlin after Hitler's invasion of Czecho-Slovakia.

He was in London when the quarrel between Germany and Poland over Danzig began to assume grave proportions.

Then Britain, by announcing her pact of mutual assistance with Poland, plainly told the Nazis that further aggression in Europe would be met by force. Negotiations were begun for a pact with Russia—and Hitler began to shout about "encirclement."

Sir Nevile returned to Berlin on April 25, 1939, to notify the German Government that conscription was being introduced in Britain.

AS in 1938, so once again in 1939, the summer months were spent in fruitless negotiation.

Moscow had now become the centre of the stage, and His Majesty's Government, and the French Government sought sincerely but in vain to persuade the Russian Government definitely to assume the same obligations towards Poland as we ourselves had undertaken.

As soon as one alleged obstacle to Russian co-operation was overcome, Stalin produced another with unfailing regularity.

Nor did we cease during the same period constantly using our good offices at Warsaw, with a view to the avoidance of the kind of incident which Hitler was so skilful in turning to his own purposes.

## My warnings to the Nazis

For my part in Berlin I was preaching patience and giving solemn warnings to all and sundry.

My main aim, indeed, almost sole object was to convince the Germans that any further act of aggression by them would mean war with Britain.

It was at the end of May, for instance, that I had my conversation with Goering, which I reported at the time and which constituted one of the documents included in the Blue Book issued by His Majesty's Government on the outbreak of war.

I made it quite clear to the Field Marshal that while nobody desired more than we did an amicable arrangement between Germany and Poland in respect of Danzig, and the Corridor, we were determined to oppose in future force by force.

Though Ribbentrop was at that time making great play with his own special brand of propaganda, to the effect that Britain would never fight over Danzig, the Field Marshal himself did not, on that occasion, appear to doubt that such was our fixed resolve.

It was, throughout the summer, quite useless to argue about the equal rights of the Poles to Lebensraum and economic existence, and in the end I gave up trying to do so and concentrated on the inevitable consequences of aggressive action.

## Hitler knows how to wait

The invariable retort of every German was that Britain had given a blank cheque to the Poles or had placed her sword in their hands.

My conversation with Goering followed consequently nowhere in particular—as was, I fear, the fate of all my conversations, however stimulating, with him.

But, whatever may have been in Hitler's mind, war did not appear at that time to be either the desire or an immediate preoccupation of Goering.

It was on that occasion he showed me with pride the coloured sketches of the tapestries which he proposed to hang in his new dining-room at Karinhall.

I described them in my official despatch as drawings of "naked ladies," but I am glad to have this opportunity of saying that I did so in the disrespectful or suggestive spirit.

Had I anticipated that my despatch would ever be published, I should certainly have written "nude figures" in place of the cruder expression which I actually used.

These drawings were in fact very artistic, and I should not have referred to them at all if it had not been to point the argument of patience, which had been the gist of all my talk with Goering that morning.

# Why Ribbentrop WANTED WAR

## Sir Nevile Henderson

INSTALMENT 13



Frau von Ribbentrop, shown above wearing her best jewels, is heiress to a champagne fortune. Hitler escorted her in the grand march at an "Axis" party she tendered Italy's Count Ciano at her 30-room Dahlem home.

That was why, when he read out the names of Mercy and Purity, etc., I took the opportunity to observe that I failed to see Patience among them.

Goering, who never missed a point, roared with laughter at the innuendo.

During the next four months the chief impression which I had of Hitler was that of a master chess player studying the board and waiting for his opponents to make some false move which could be turned to his own immediate advantage.

So long as Russia's final attitude remained unpredictable, he himself would not move.

In any case, his army would not be finally ready for all eventualities until the end of August. That, in spite of all the secrecy of its preparations, was fairly evident.

When it was announced that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Tannenberg victory was to be held there on August 27, and that it would coincide with the visit of a German warship to Danzig, it did not need much prescience for me to abandon my rooted aversion to the popular habit of fixing dates for crises.

I wrote to Lord Halifax early in July, and foretold that the last week of August was likely to be a zero hour.

We had reached the last act of the drama, and the curtain for it had gone up on that momentous March 31 when Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons our agreement with Poland.

Both parties were now sparring for position.

## Red light for Poland

We sought at Moscow and Ankara to build up a peace front against aggression, while the Germans were working at Moscow, in the Baltic States and in the Balkans to make gaps in that front.

But in the meantime there was a full which was likely to last for several months, and I reported to that effect at the beginning of May.

In the last days of that month I urgently represented to the Polish Ambassador the desirability of resuming conversations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but his answer was that he could do nothing till the German Government had given some evidence of its goodwill and readiness to talk.

On June 25 I motored to Hamburg to attend the local Derby and to visit some old friends of mine.

At it happened, a Polish horse was expected by many to be going to win the race, but he finished down the course, to the keen satisfaction of all loyal Germans.

The atmosphere was already strained, and I remember feeling rather sorry for my Polish colleague, who was also present.

Yet everybody was friendly and courteous and appeared honestly glad to see one.

## Germans didn't hate Britain

Looking back on it all, one can only be impressed by the tragedy and futility of the present war. There was no hostility to England among the mass of the people in Germany.

Goebbels' frenzied propaganda may, since the beginning of the war, have been successful in working Germans up to hate Germany, but youth is being, and has for some years past, been educated up to hate us.

Nazi extremists, full of the mystical faith which seeks to impose German leadership on a world of German vassals, will always hate the chief barrier to the fulfilment of their overweening ambitions. Resentment against the English, who nicknamed him, Brickendrop, may inspire Ribbentrop's hatred, and the "fury of the woman scorned" may fan the passions of Hitler himself.

But the German people had no natural hatred of the British, and it is the saddest thing in the world that the two should fight.

Personally, up to the last, I never felt anywhere that I was other than welcome.

I attended two large parties at the end of that month; one was given by Funk, who, after having succeeded Schacht as Minister of Economics, had later replaced him as President of the Reichsbank, and the other by Lutz, who was the chief of the S.A. or brown-shirts.

Everyone who was anyone in Nazi circles, with the notable exception of the Ribbentrops and Himmlers, were present at these parties.

For me, they were not so much social entertainments as opportunities to exchange views with all who were ready to listen and to talk.

I did my utmost in these numerous conversations to enlist the support of those most closely in touch with Hitler, with a view to inducing him to make some gesture which would open the door, if it were only an inch or so, to a response on Mr. Chamberlain's part.

But our negotiation with Russia, as long as they continued, were represented to me as an insuperable obstacle to any conciliatory initiative on Hitler's part.

Alas, it was all talk; for it was not the Lutzs and the Funks, or even the Braunschitzes and Lammerers, who decided policy.

The last thing which Hitler him-

self wanted was to start serious discussions with England.

I went to London for a few days in connection with private business at the beginning of July, and warned His Majesty's Government that the clouds were gathering.

By this time, the Russian negotiations had ceased to have for me, even the superficial appearance of any reality, and I still believe that from the outset Moscow never meant them to terminate in agreement with us.

## Riddle of Russian pact

The moment at which Hitler began his own negotiations with Stalin must remain for the time being a matter for conjecture, but it can scarcely have been coincidence that in Hitler's speech of April 28 his usual hostile references to the U.S.S.R. were conspicuous by their absence.

On May 3, Litvinov, the Russian protagonist of the League of Nations, was relieved of his post as Commissar for Foreign Affairs. A few weeks later a new Soviet Ambassador to Germany was received with marks of quite unusual courtesy.

I decided, at the end of July, to seek for myself the opportunity of a personal meeting with Hitler. He was at Bayreuth at the time, attending the Wagner festival.

Though absolutely unmusical, I like Wagner. I had twice attended the whole of the Ring in Berlin, and I used this as an excuse to pay a visit to Bayreuth on July 29.

So far as my real objective was concerned it was a complete failure. I had no trouble on the way down, and when I got there I found that Hitler was away inspecting the Siegfried Line, accompanied by Ribbentrop; an ominous combination.

He got back on the last afternoon of my visit, but I only saw him at a distance in the Opera House.

Even so, if he had wanted to speak to me, Hitler could have done so, for he must have been informed that I was there.

But contact with the British Ambassador was not part of the game for him.

## "War at any price!"

There were three parties in Germany at this time. One, far removed from Hitler's entourage and representing the mass of the people, was all for peace and still hopeful that Hitler's wizardry would enable him to achieve his aims without war.

A second was equally all for war at any price. It was confident in the might of Germany's Army and Air Force and in her invulnerability to attack from the west.

It was the party in closest touch with Hitler, and was constantly pressing him to go ahead regardless of the consequences, and arguing that in any case Britain either would not or could not fight.

There was a third party, which appeared really to believe that Britain's military preparations were being deliberately undertaken with a view to a preventive war, and which consequently argued that war in 1939 was better for Germany than war in 1940 or later.

I was repeatedly told by those in closest touch with him that Hitler himself professed to share this view.

The war atmosphere was spreading apace. France was now mobilising, and the country was united behind M. Daladier.

Britain was also girding up her loins; and in the middle of July extra fleet exercises had been announced, extra ships were placed in commission and some naval reservists were called up.

The underlying idea was to convince Hitler of our readiness for war.

It apparently failed to convince Ribbentrop, who to the last continued to assert that England would never fight.

I say "apparently" with intention, since I am still unable to credit even Ribbentrop with being so obstinate a foolish as seriously to believe that England

These extracts are taken from the book of Sir Nevile Henderson entitled "Failure of a Mission," published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.

would fall to honour her obligations. There is no shadow of doubt that he was all the time saying so to Hitler and to everyone. But that he believed himself what he said seems to me incredible.

## Egging on the Fuehrer

By 1939 Hitler had become so great in his own esteem that he could afford to describe his Foreign Minister as the second Bismarck. He often said so to others, and no one was surer that it was so than Ribbentrop himself.

But the world had yet to be persuaded that it was so, and for this a war was necessary.

To ensure war any means were legitimate. If he could persuade Hitler, who possibly needed little persuading, to go to extremes by representing England as afraid of war, all the better.

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## TO-MORROW:

Hitler's jubilation over the Russo-German Pact—and my blunt retort. My messages to the Cabinet. Chamberlain's personal letter to Hitler. Why the war was postponed for a week.

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Vol. X No. 1 January, 1940

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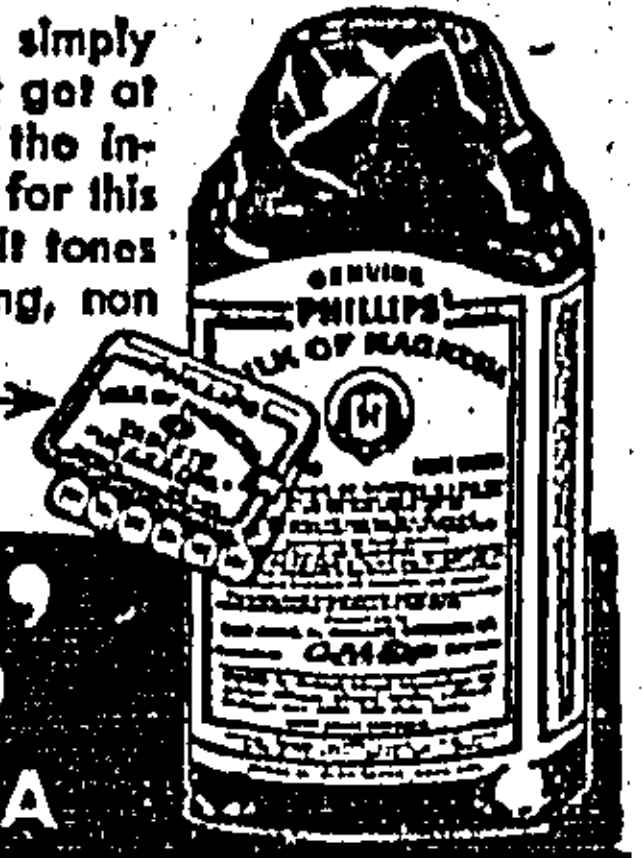
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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30. Mozart—Symphony No. 29 In A Major.

Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

12.55. A Mozart Song sung by Ivar Andraes (Bass).

O Isis and Osiris (from The Magic Flute) . . . . . with Orchestral accompaniment.

1.00. Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03. Hildegarda (Vocal) and The Six Swans.

1.30. Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45. Latest Variety.

2.15. Close down.

6.00. "For the Children."

6.32. Harry Roy and His Orchestra in Dance Music.

7.00. Musical Comedy Selections.

7.30. London Relay—The News.

8.00. Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03. The Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards with Peter Dawson (Bass-Baritone).

8.33. Variety with Gracie Fields, Billy Mayerl, Sandy Powell & Others.

9.15. London Relay—News Summary.

9.30. London Relay—"Under Nazi Rule."

9.45. Excerpts from Gilbert & Sullivan.

10.15. A Dance Programme.

11.0. Close down.

## MALAYA UNDER NAZIS' RULE

(Continued from Page 6.)

(the noblest part of his equipment). He has not read the Vedas, the Mahabharata, or the Confucian Analects. He would scorn to do so if he could—To him they are the scribbles of non-Aryan sub-men, beneath contempt.

Since the Nazis propounded their revolting doctrine of world domination the little spots on the German map leopard have grown to the size of other plates. Wood betide Malaya if ever it were in the position of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia—under the Nazi heel.

To most of us this is almost too obvious for mention but if you were to get hold of one of those little leaflets, cyclostyled on wrapping paper, in pulp ink that has blotted and run, in the handwriting of boys who have failed to pass their junior middle school, you would receive the impression that British imperialism is a dreadful thing than which nothing could be worse. I am not concerned to defend British imperialism or to prove that it is the most enlightened system of government that the human mind could conceive. You live under it and can judge for yourselves. But one thing I can say. If anyone would willingly substitute for it the imperialism of Nazi Germany the only proper place for him is the padded cell.

Well, I have finished with my nightmare. The Swastika is 8,000 long miles away over seas guarded by the British Navy or over land defended by the Allied forces and by the good sense and decency of the Asiatic peoples.

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued on Saturday says: A quiet morning, though there was some "chicken feed" produced in the form of investment business.

Buyers

H.K. Banks \$1,400 H.K. Fire Ins. \$171 Realities \$440 Telephone New \$10. Silver \$24 Wm. Powell \$1

Entertainments \$710 Sellers

H.K. Banks \$1,215 H.K. Fire Ins. \$171 Docks Cum \$12 Lands \$37 Realities \$440 Trams \$17.65

Electricity \$44.70 Sales

H.K. Banks \$1,500 Union Ins. \$480 Docks \$10. \$47.70 Lands \$37.65

Electricity \$44.70

Telephone New \$2.95/10

## A Look Through The "Telegraph"

### 50 YEARS AGO

May 6, 1930. Queen Victoria owns a block of houses in New York.

A black snake four feet long was killed in the gutter outside the Masonic Club, about dusk last evening.

For the first time in the history of steam shipping in China the Austrian flag is represented on the Yangtze. The British steamer Anchin Maru, which for the past three months has been running on the Yangtze, changed her flag last week and hoisted the Austrian flag. She will after undergoing an overhauling, and probably some alterations, trade on the river between Hankow and Shanghai.

### 25 YEARS AGO

May 6, 1915. Field Marshal Sir John French has issued a report on the Germans using poison gas in which he says: They have been ejected from pipes laid in the trenches and also by shells specially manufactured. German attacking troops had specially designed respirators, and this all points to a long methodical preparation on a large scale. The report emphasises that a week before Germany used the method, a Berlin communique announced that the British were using gas. It is obvious that the Germans recognised the illegality of the method and were anxious to forestall neutral and possible domestic criticism. Moreover, since the method was first used, the enemy adopted it both for offence and defence, whereas the British have not. The effect was not merely that of disabling, or even painfully felling, but of killing. It was a large proportion of the victims who died a painful lingering death. It appears that the Germans are permanently injured in the lungs and will possibly be invalids for life.

It seems that the Germans are not only using gas, but also to the military use of gas. It is a definite decision to use these gases as a normal procedure and that protests will be useless.

The Italian Ambassador had a prolonged conference with Sir Edward Grey.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that Germany's use of poison gas was a breach of the Hague Convention and had been clearly committed with deliberate purpose after careful study of the Convention. He said that time would be better spent in counteracting such actions than by making representations.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen reports that the King of Sweden, who is said to be a great admirer of the King of Denmark, has been invited to visit the Danish monarch. The Danish monarch is said to be a great admirer of the King of Sweden, who is said to be a great admirer of the King of Denmark.

It is five years ago to-day since King George succeeded to the throne. When King Edward died, the nation felt that it had to take his son more or less on trust. King Edward was known to be the most popular prince, and one of the most popular men in the world; but King George all the time he was a prince was a naval officer, and a man of somewhat retiring disposition—who might or might not be working with the crown that he had inherited from the Saxon kings by his father's side and from Canada by his mother's. Everything was speculation. The country's relations with foreign Powers were apparently good, but the Empire itself was not by any means at its most peaceable. There was dissatisfaction in some parts, minor political unrest in others, while at these efforts other men was at his neighbour's throat over Mr. Lloyd George's notorious Budget. It was a time of great anxiety, and it helped to shorten the days of King Edward. It was little wonder, then, that the world watched with lively curiosity the actions of the new King Emperor.

### 10 YEARS AGO

May 6, 1930. Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the civil disobedience movement in India, has been arrested at Jalpur under Regulation Twenty-five of 1937 and will be imprisoned during the pleasure of the Government of India.

At the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel, celebrations took place on Wednesday, the 5th of April, in honour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, only child of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and the Prince Consort, who came of age on that date.

### 5 YEARS AGO

May 6, 1935. With fitting ceremonial and pageantry, the Colony of Hongkong to-day joyfully and enthusiastically began its celebration of Silver Jubilee. Work under conditions giving promise of a most colourful and happy observance of the Empire.

So great is the interest in the celebrations that there has been a tremendous influx of visitors from South China, estimates of the number who have come here to see the sights varying between 100,000 and 200,000.

The gigantic French liner, Normandie, sailed from St. Nazaire to-day on her speed trial.

### ACCOUNTANTS' DINNER

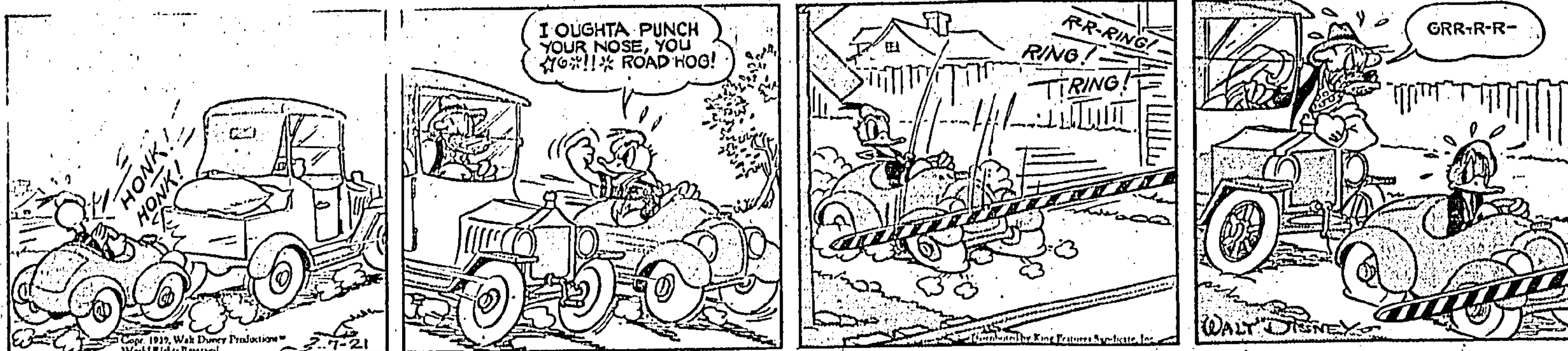
The Society of Chartered Accountants in China held their annual dinner at the Shanghai Club with Mr. A. H. George, H. M. Consul-General in Shanghai, as the guest of honour.

In the course of his speech, the Chairman, Mr. H. R. Cleland, gave a brief review of the history of the accountancy and welcomed guests.



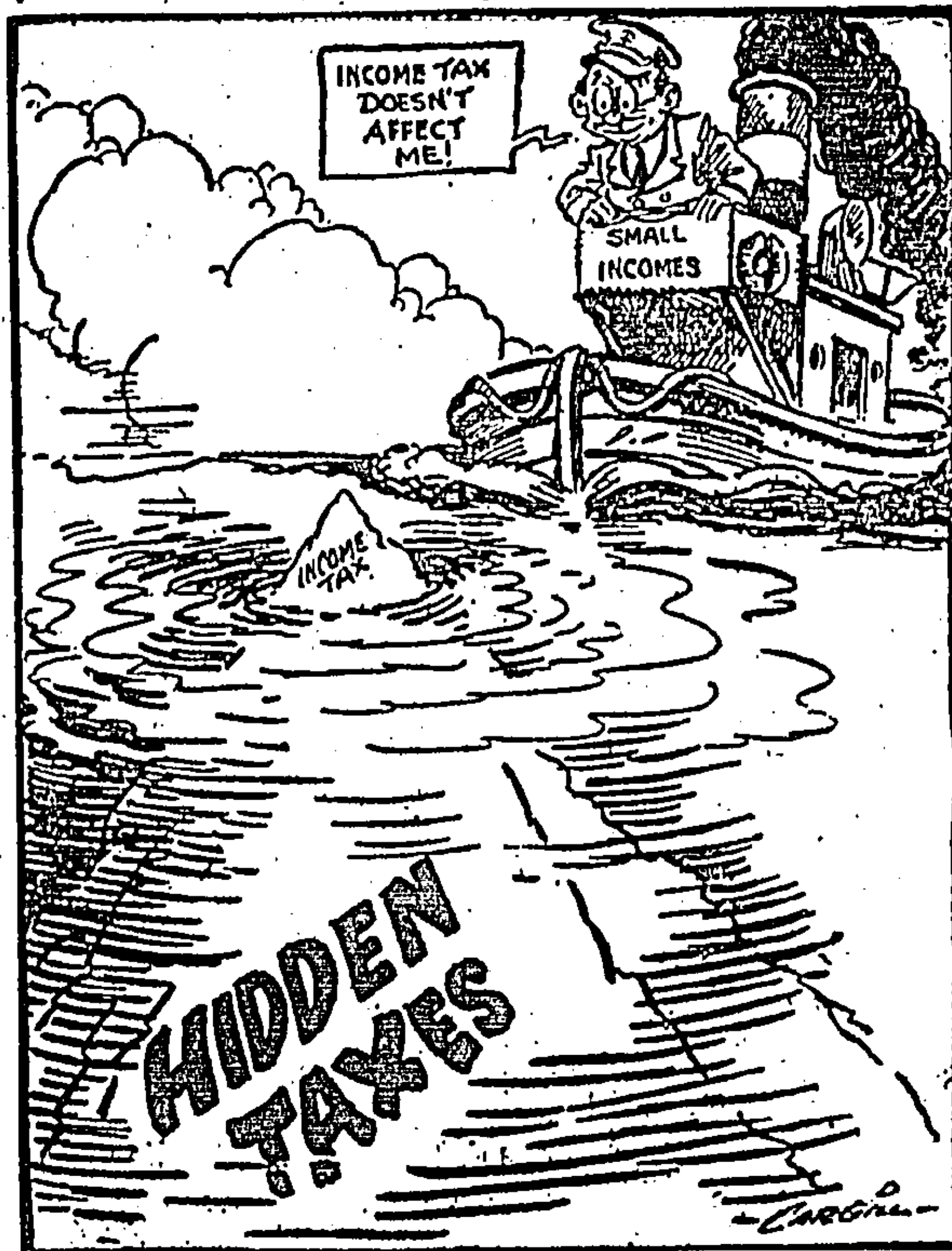
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## CARTOON FOR HONGKONG



Seven-Eighths of an Iceberg Is Under Water

## Danes Despair Under German Heel

A traveller from Copenhagen states that the Danish capital, once one of the gayest in Europe, has been plunged into despair. Day by day it is dawning upon the Danes what occupation by German troops means.

For four days before the Germans arrived a Nazi war film from Poland was shown at the Dagmar Theatre.

At a special performance of this film the German Minister spoke in warning words and mentioned what happened to a nation which resisted Germany.

A memorial of the 1804 war with Germany in Copenhagen attracts crowds of people, and small laurels and bouquets are discreetly laid at its feet.

This memorial is a statue of a Danish soldier carrying a little wounded trumpeter who has insisted upon being carried back into the line to rally Danish troops, thus bringing a turning-point in a battle.

### Army Chagrin

In Army circles chagrin prevails as there is talk of Denmark's lost honour, although it had been a foregone conclusion that if ever the Germans attacked it would be quite impossible to defend the land effectively.

Train services are greatly reduced. Suburban trains which used to leave every ten minutes leave now every hour.

King Christian is said to appear "broken up." It is believed that he was for some time undecided before he agreed to sign the proclamation of surrender. His Ministers reasoned with him on the uselessness of defence and the disaster it would bring to Denmark at small expense to Germany.

### Landed With Bicycles

German troops landing at Aalborg were resisted by Danish troops. The Germans overcame them after casualties on both sides. The Germans landed with bicycles, and a detachment rode off to occupy the bridge.

There seems to be no organized boycott of newspapers. Danes just do not wish to read the German news, and are not convinced when, under headlines such as "Foreign reactions" and "News from abroad," the most outlandish and unimportant newspapers are quoted for sympathy with the German action, at the expense of reactions in such

## THESE ARE THE NEW AIR FIGHTERS U.S. WILL SEND

THREE NEW types of American fighter planes—so new that none has yet been delivered to the U.S. Air Service—are to be built for large-scale delivery to the Allies.

The decision, which has been reached with unexpected suddenness, gives Britain and France priority over U.S. air squadrons for which the planes were originally designed and ordered.

According to the War Department at Washington, all three types are very fast and capable of dealing either with enemy bombers or fighters.

### Single-Seat Monoplane

They are the Bell P.39, Curtiss P.40, and Lockheed P.38. The initial "P" indicates "pursuit," which is the American equivalent of "fighter."

Their performance is still secret, but here is the latest information about them:

### U.S. Placed Big Order

The P.39 is being produced at Buffalo, New York, by the Bell Aircraft Corporation.

It is a single-seat monoplane, powered by a liquid-cooled Allison engine of 1,000 h.p., and fitted with retractable tricycle undercarriage. Entrance to the cockpit is by a side door.

The Bell Aircraft Corporation was formed in 1935. Its president, Mr. Lawrence D. Bell, is well known in London.

The P.40 is already in production. Its builders, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation of New York, announced last year that the U.S. Army Air Corps had placed a contract for the P.40, and that it was the biggest order for one type of plane ever signed in peace-time.

Like the Bell P.39, the Curtiss P.40 is an all-metal single-seat monoplane with 1,000 h.p. Allison engine.

The Curtiss Corporation was established in 1910. Its Hawk fighter has been supplied in large numbers to the French Air Force and has already given an excellent account of itself over the Siegfried Line.

### Speed Secret

The Lockheed P.38 is a single-engine with twin fuselage and twin Allison engines. As in the case of the Bell P.39, it has a retractable tricycle undercarriage and is of all-metal construction.

Its performance is believed to be exceptionally high.

No details of its speed have been disclosed. The prototype flew across the American continent—from Burbank, California, to New York in seven hours.

## Brides of 1700 Were Sometimes In Nude

HAVERHILL, Mass.—At least one New England bride of the early 18th century had an economical trousseau. Her wedding gown was simply a sheet.

Record of this unusual attire was found in a manuscript collection in the Andover Public Library by the PWA historical records survey. The ceremony was performed Dec. 24, 1733, at Bradford, now a part of Haverhill.

Such marriage ceremonies were called "smock marriages" and, it is believed, were common in England and the American colonies.

Although the usual costume of the "smock marriages" was a white sheet, or chemise, the bride at times wore nothing at all.

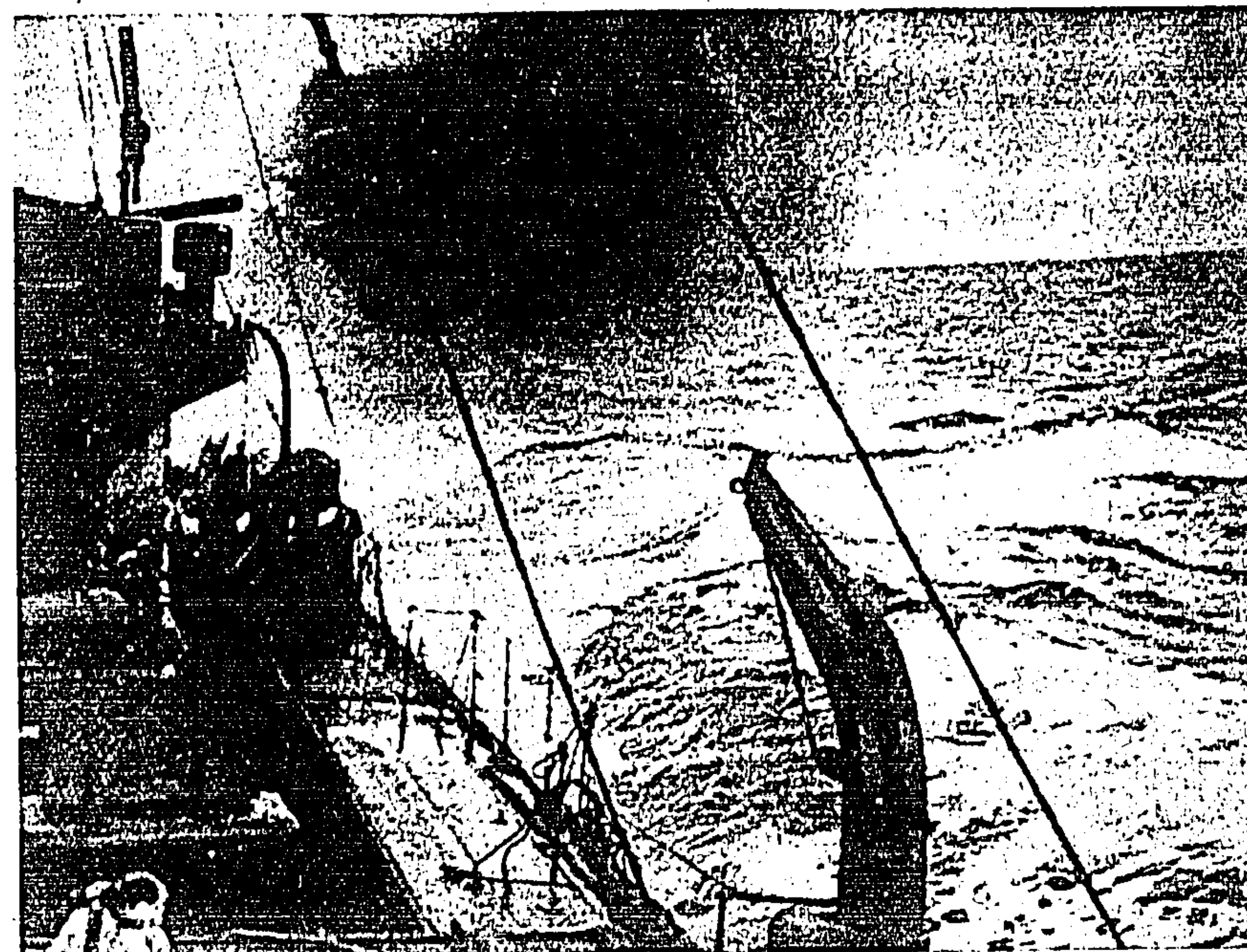
The unusual procedure was based on a belief that if a man married a woman who was in debt he would be held liable for her indebtedness if he received her at the hands of the minister or magistrate with any of her property. It also was believed that if a woman married a man who was in debt, his creditors could not take her property to satisfy them provided he received nothing from her.

Appearance of a nude bride-elect at a church in Birmingham, England, in 1787, precipitated dissension in the parish. The minister refused at first to perform the ceremony, but married the pair when he could find no ecclesiastical rule which would excuse him.

Modesty generally forbade such exhibitions and various expedients were devised to accomplish the desired effect and avoid undesirable features.

One method was for the unclothed bride to stand in a closet and extend her hand, through a hole in the door to grasp the hand of the groom during the ceremony. Others stood behind screens and put their hands out at the sides.

Eventually, according to the records, immodesty was overcome in these parts by the groom furnishing the bride with her trousseau, retaining title to the clothes himself. This was done in the presence of witnesses to provide factual testimony in case the husband was subject to a suit for any debt his wife might have contracted before their marriage.



## NAZI BOMBER'S ATTACK ON BRITISH CONVOY

On Saturday we published a photograph of a German plane attacking a British Convoy, with anti-aircraft gunfire bursting around it.

Here is another photograph of the same incident. It shows an attendant destroyer's guns going into action as the raid is launched. Smoke from one of the destroyers 4.7 inch guns as she fires on the attacker. The bombers sunk two neutral ships in the Convoy and damaged two others.—Copyright.

## Nazis Warn "Don't Forget Black-Out"

Nazi radio stations again warn the German people not to forget the black-out regulations.

It was stressed that the regulations referred not only to big towns but the whole of the country, and houses, buildings and cars must strictly conform to the rules.

## PRO-BRITISH AT LONG LAST

DUBLIN.

EIRE IS NEUTRAL in the present war, but there seems to be no question about the sympathies of the people. Those who are not actually friendly to Britain are hostile to Hitler.

The first man tackled on the subject was a newspaperman who appeared to have no bigoted opinions on any of the common topics of political controversy.

"How do the people feel about the war?" a correspondent asked him.

"They're glad to be out of it," he replied with conviction.

"But where do their sympathies lie?" "Oh, they want the Allies to win, of course."

The next was a rather dispassionate and apparently shrewd observer who was for Cosgrave and against De Valera. He agreed that the people were glad to be out of the war and that they sympathized with the Allies.

"What about the I.R.A.?" "They don't count," he said. "If it wasn't for German-American money there would be nothing heard of them."

"The people generally are all for the Allies."

### The Friendly Man

A friendly man in the hotel lounge saw me drinking coffee, invited me to make it whisky, and with that genial Dublin insistence that won't be denied, made it a double instead of the requested single. Then he told me a large part of the story of his life, many years of which had been spent in Canada.

I put the question to him. "I don't doubt in the world about it," he said. "We're all pro-British now. I'm pro-British for the first time in my life."

"My father was a rate-collector, and my mother was a rebel—rest their souls—but I am pro-British now. We all know there's no question about the right or wrong of this war."

I sought out a Republican, a mild-mannered little man who had once played a part in politics, and who, though not an active member of the I.R.A., was in sympathy with their aims and in favour of their methods.

### Religion One Reason

He entertained me for a time with the tale of Ireland's grievances. When he stopped for breath, I asked him about Irish sympathies in the war. He hesitated.

"Don't the people feel," I asked, "that if Britain went down, they would be at the mercy of Hitler?" "We don't want Hitler to win," he said. "You see, the Irish people are against him because of his persecution of the Catholics."

"If there was no partition in Eire," he said, "we would be as friendly as

## Bread for pigs pays better than bread for soldiers

UNABLE to get enough meal for their pigs, Isle of Wight farmers asked a Ryde baker to bake bread for the troops.

They offered to pay him two-pence a gallon more than the Government pays for baking bread for the troops.

The baker asked the local food officer if it would be all right for him to bake bread for the pigs. The food officer said "Certainly not," and then he told the food control committee about it.

The committee decided that he was right, and further they will bring the matter at once to the attention of the Ministry of Food.

### DIPLOMATS CONFER

London, May 5.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Professor Koht, and the Norwegian Defence Minister arrived in London today to consult the British Government. With them were the British Minister to Norway and his wife and the wife of the French Minister to Norway.—Reuter Bulletin.

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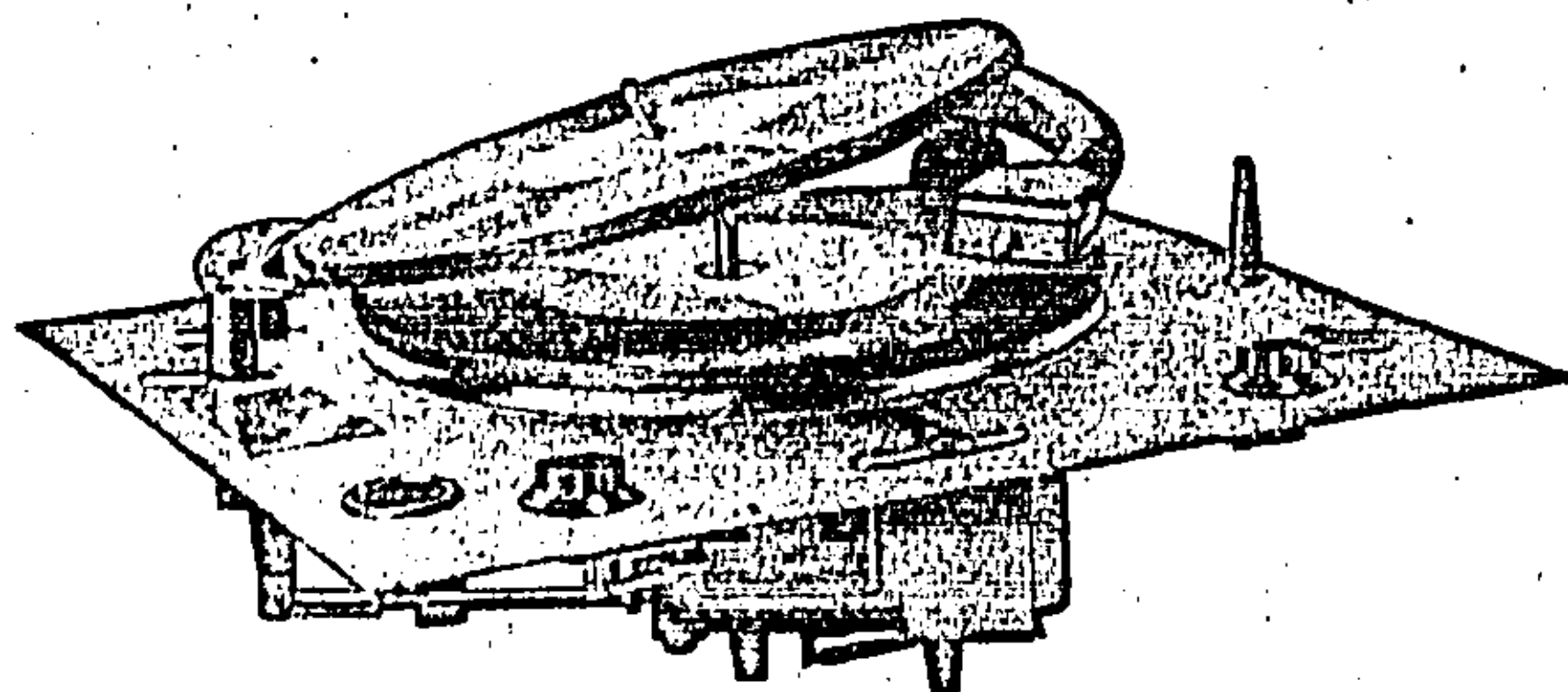
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### The Hongkong Telegraph.

Monday, May 6, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong  
Telephone: 26615

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### Germans in Britain

When one speaks of Germans to-day one is apt to forget that there are large numbers of them who are scattered over the world, homeless, and without the rights of citizens. In Great Britain alone there are more than 60,000 refugees from Germany or Austria, most of whom love their native country, yet desire its defeat in war. Their position has become even more difficult than before the outbreak of war, for they can neither return to their native land nor be certain that they will not be regarded as dangerous enemy aliens in the country of their asylum.

To the authorities in Britain they presented a problem which demanded delicate handling, for it was obvious that many of these Germans might be useful to the Allied cause, but among them were a few who might be agents of the enemy. A solution was found by the appointment of a larger number of tribunals which were instructed to deal as quietly as possible with the foreigners whose cases they were to examine, sending suspicious cases to internment camps, imposing mild restrictions on others, and leaving the remainder free to do what they liked. Of the 62,000 Germans or Austrians whose cases were reported on before January 15, only 120 were interned, 5,416 were placed in the second category, while 42,697 were released from all restrictions.

The last named are free to take up any occupation they like, and nearly 1,000 have actually joined the British fighting forces. It is one of the advantages possessed by the Allies that they have on their side large numbers of well-informed and highly intelligent Germans who understand conditions in Germany and the psychology of the German people, and are now ready and anxious to put their knowledge at the disposal of Britain and France. In expelling Jews and making their country unsafe for other Germans who have disagreed with the regime, the Nazis have made a present to their opponents of some of Germany's best intellects.

# MALAYA UNDER THE RULE OF THE NAZIS—A NIGHTMARE

The article below was published in the "Straits Times" and is re-published in the "Telegraph" with acknowledgments to our contemporary in Singapore. "Hongkong" could well be substituted for "Malaya" in the text.

I found myself walking through the streets of Singapore, but there was a curious atmosphere about the place. It did not seem at all like the old Singapore I used to know. I had a heavy, drugged feeling about me and I wondered whether the impression of strangeness did not arise from causes within me and not from changes without. But then I began to notice things that were too unmistakable to be due to hallucination. For one thing all the signs over shops and on the doors that used to be in English were in German now—words as long as snakes in thick, squat cursive-style lettering; for another there was a plague of swastikas over the city, on flags, on plaques, on armlets, which stared upon my eye with their sharp outlines. I stared about me incredulously.

There were Chinese, Indians, and Malays as there had always been, but they seemed to have lost the curfew air that remembered. They went about furtively, glancing often to left and right. They did not gather in groups to laugh and chat but walked in twos or threes and hurriedly as if they feared that they might be intercepted. Perhaps the police had something to do with it. There were many more police than I had ever seen but they were not the old Malay mata-matas and the Sikhs. They had disappeared. In their place there were Europeans in brown uniforms and all carrying automatic rifles with their fingers playing at the triggers. Their faces were a frown. From time to time other European and African soldiers in unfamiliar uniforms marched past in detachments carrying rifles. S. A. men, may be! One detachment had a band playing the "Horst Wessel Song" which broke weirdly across the muffled sounds of the city.

Impatient to learn the secret of the mystery I approached a middle-aged Chinese who looked like a businessman intending to ask him to explain things to me, but when he saw me he edged away and I realized that he was anxious to avoid any contact with Europeans. Just then one of the European policemen in the strange uniform stopped me and speaking sharply in German asked me for my identity card. My German was rather rusty but I understood him and felt automatically in my pocket. To my surprise I found a card there with my photograph on it and a mass of particulars concerning me and my movements and an inked section of official stamp. The policeman looked at it carefully and then handed it back to me with a curt nod. I saw him approach others, Asiatics included, in the same way and then I realized that no one could be at large without an identity card.

My experiences were disconnected and often confused but there were extremely clear and lucid intervals, more intense and disturbing than I can describe. I found myself at a book-stall looking for the familiar "Straits Times," "Free Press," or "Tribune," seeking no doubt, for the solution of the mystery of what had happened to Singapore. But I could find none of them. All the newspapers were in German and I picked up a "Singaporesche Beobachter" paying for it with a nickel five pfennig piece I found in my pocket. I edged away into a corner to look at it.

My German, as I say, was rusty but I could get the gist of the news and the articles. (How grotesque the heavy black type looked against the well-known background of Battery Road—Berchtesgadenstrasse was the name I caught sight of on a wall.) I was astonished at the tone of the papers and the different the catholic outlook and interest of the old press of Singapore. A new struggle was to come, this time with America, it seemed, and the paper was striving to lash up hatred of that country and of its people. The Americans, it appeared were trying to encircle the German Empire and to deny it its Lebensraum in the wide prairies of the Middle West, and to deprive it of access to the cotton fields of Georgia and Carolina so essential for Greater German clothes and Greater German bonies. The U.S.A. was an effete democracy controlled by Jews, negroes, and Chicago gangsters etc.—all the old stuff but even more violent and rabid. There was some Malay news but it read strangely. A demonstration of Hitler Youth was to be held in Penang, a conscript labour battalion was to be reviewed on the Goeringplatz in Singapore.

Three hundred Chinese, one hundred and eighty Indians, and seventy Malays had been sent to the concentration camps at Segamat, Kajang, and Pulau Jerjak for crimes against the German state. I noticed too, that a department called the State Tin and Rubber Control seemed to own all the mines and estates and there were figures showing the exports to Germany which absorbed nearly all the output. There was also an official notice by the Staatsamt stating that workers who did not produce their quota or who failed to put in an average of twelve hours a day for six days a week would be punished by being deprived of their ration cards. All food was rationed, I gathered, I

saw a reference too to the Keenig-Marschall-Gesing Ten Year Plan of Self-Sufficiency for Malayan India (Good God, I thought, had they got the Netherlands Indies too!) But my dazed head failed to piece it all together to make complete sense.

Now I was looking for the vernacular press. Perhaps there I should find a clue. I asked a Malay where I could get "Warta Malaya." He looked at me suspiciously for a moment and then said, "Lama sudah berkhidmat!" It had been suppressed. Of course it had. There could be no room for a paper advocating Malayan nationalism. I asked for the "Sin Chew Jit Poh," the "Union Times," or the "Sin Kuo Min Jit Poh."

—by—  
**VICTOR PURCELL**

They had all disappeared. All I could get was a single sheet written in very bad Chinese which spoke of the duty of the Chinese to serve the Greater Germany. There was not a word in this paper—the Tai Tak Kwok Yat Po or the German Chinese Gazette it was called—about the Sino-Japanese War which I had seen from a small item in the "Singaporesche Beobachter" was still going on. Chinese nationalism, though, was referred to in a leading article as a dangerous heresy which was adhered to only among the criminal classes of the Chinese in Malayan India.

My recollection, as I have said, is discontinuous and imperfect, but I do remember that I began to feel a little more resigned to this monstrous world though more than ever I wanted to know what had happened to the land I had lived in. I managed to talk to a number of the people who seemed dreadfully afraid of the police and would speak only when they were sure that they were unobserved. But I was able to piece together the things they told me and gain a general impression of the shape of things that had come to pass.

There were no longer any Malay States or Malay rulers. They had been abolished. The Germans did not recognize the principle of protectorates. The whole of Malaya and the Netherlands Indies had become a single German colony under a Governor-General in Singapore. The Legislative, Federal, and State Councils had gone. All the powers of government were vested in the Eastern Branch of the Nazi Party, itself responsible to the Nazi Party of Germany. Arising with the Netherlands Indies had been standardized under a Nazi programme. All the Malay, Chinese, and Indian schools had been taken over by the government.

German was taught in all the schools but only so much as would enable pupils to understand the commands of their overseers or to use the tools of their trade. There were a few middle schools in which a higher standard was taught but these were merely factories for producing clerks and the textbooks were full of the glories of Nazism and the glories of the Aryan Race and the highest function of the graduates, they said, was to serve the German masters without question. One Indian told me how he had been flogged for being in possession of a pamphlet of the illegal Congress Party.

Here my recollection becomes vague again. The dull chloroformed feeling returned to me. The veil lifted for a second or two at a time and I seemed to be travelling in a train. The carriage was labelled "Aryans Only" and I saw Asiatics being herded into trucks in another part of the train. I heard the guttural shouts of a German major who was swelling at the neck and cursing an Asiatic official of some sort. It took me back to Germany when I was a prisoner-of-war. When my recollection cleared I found myself in surroundings that were again familiar. I recognized the streets and the building of Kuala Lumpur.

But it was a changed—an unnatural Kuala Lumpur. It seemed a city of condemned souls, a limbo of hopelessness. Pelling Street which had been so full of animation was like a Chinese cemetery on All Soul's Day. There were shell holes and bullet marks on the buildings which I could not explain. Gangs of coolies passed through the streets marching under overseers. The overseers carried whips. There was a curfew at dusk and the old bright lights of my time shone no more.

Now I was treading the staircase of the old Supreme Court. A trial was going on. A German was charged with listening-in to the American wireless. He was sentenced to six years penal servitude. But I could see no Asiatics anywhere except the court ushers and interpreters for witnesses. I met an educated looking Indian in the corridor.

"Where are the Asiatics?" I asked him in English. "Where are the

Chinese and Indian lawyers?" He gazed at me in astonishment. I repeated by question and then he, seeing that I was genuinely ignorant and that we were alone, put his finger to his lips and said in a whisper.

"They have been abolished. Surely you know that? Where have you come from? I was lawyer once with a big practice—under the English of course. Now I am an interpreter on forty marks a month. It is either that or the concentration camp at Kajang. But haven't you read 'Meln Kampf'?"

Don't you know the passage about native lawyers and semi-apes?"

He smiled bitterly. "Is that it?" I exclaimed. "But where are the courts for Asiatics?" "They have another court. Where the Magistrate's Courts used to be. But there is no code of law, no lawyers to argue. Everything is decided by the German magistrate. The punishment is heavy fines or flogging—sometimes worse. Even for trivial offences. The prisons and the camps are full. Life is ghastly. Rations you can't live on. There is nothing you could buy in the shops if you had the money. The Ten Year Plan comes first and last. But," he added gritting his teeth and a savage light coming into his eyes. "Their time will come. The Americans will blockade Malaya and we shall rise."

A policeman was coming along the corridor. My Indian friend turned quickly on his heel. Shapes became indistinct again, I felt I wanted to cry out like a man who was being suffocated—and then, thank God, I woke up!

What a marvellous relief it was to find myself in my bed, bathed though I was in a cold sweat. I went to the verandah of the house in which I was staying and there was the Union Jack still flying over Government House. A mata-mata was on his beat down below at the corner. I could see the British warships in the harbour. Once again, thank God, it had been nothing but a ghastly nightmare!

Now a few of you who have read my nightmare may be inclined to think that it is a mere fantasy full of exaggerations and stretchings of possibility. Mere propaganda in fact. Now listen to this.

The Right Honourable L. S. Amery, one-time Secretary of State for the Colonies, tells us that no special criminal code for natives of German colonies was ever worked out. In 1912 the German Reichstag Deputy, Dr. Mueller, said—

"Our civil and military administration of justice is simply indefensible. With regard to native justice and administration there exists an incredible uncertainty concerning the powers of the administrative authorities. One judge uses the German Penal Code without further ado, another does not use the Penal Code at all. In short our criminal proceedings are in a condition which leaves the native entirely without rights."

In 1906 another Deputy, Herr Storz, had said:— "Nothing shows the difference in the position as to the rights of natives in German and English colonies so much as the administration of justice; the English solemn, earnest, entirely hedged in by guarantees of justice; of the German courts everything without form, and even if the intention to deal out justice be there... everything surrounded with the appearance of force and arbitrariness."

Herr Storz went on to point out that whereas English District Commissioners could decide only minor matters, German officials without judicial training could decide on the life and death of natives subject only to the confirmation of the Governor who would invariably go by his subordinate's report.

Sir Hugh Clifford, afterwards, Governor of the Straits Settlements, in his official report on Togoland says that the public was excluded from all German courts, every case being practically tried in camera. German magistrates were bound by no criminal code, far less by any code of criminal procedure, in cases where natives were concerned. The only criminal code in force in Togoland was expressly applicable to Europeans exclusively. In practice this meant that any native, no matter how innocent or how unconscious he might be of having done so was liable to be flogged or otherwise punished by almost any German official whom he had the misfortune to displease.

The statements of Deputies like Judge Roeren, Herr Bebel, and others in the Reichstag debates confirmed this, as well as the terrible severity of the punishment inflicted. Deaths caused by floggings were frequent. Not only men, but women and children were liable to flogging. One of the revolts in the Cameroons was caused by Deputy-Governor Kleist ordering the flogging of twenty women, wives of native soldiers for being lazy. The native soldiers and native police, indeed, were generally given a dangerously privileged position in order to attach them to their rulers. On the other hand, the native chiefs themselves were continually flogged.

Do not imagine that it was merely underlings who committed these

brutalities. The very head of the administration could be guilty. In 1907, as the result of Reichstag protests, Dr. Karl Peters, then Imperial Commissioner in German East Africa, was brought before a disciplinary court in Germany on a variety of counts. Evidence was given of terrorism, plunder, the flogging and chaining of women and children, forced concubinage, and murder. The most atrocious of his crimes was the hanging of a native youth, ostensibly for stealing cigarettes, really for visiting Peters's native concubine. One of them had fled for protection to a neighbouring chief, and was also hanged after having been flogged day after day until her back resembled "chopped meat." Peters was dismissed, not for the crimes he had committed, but for giving false reports to his superiors. Subsequently he was granted his pension, and a statue in his honour was erected at Dar-es-Salaam. Herr Hitler has described him as a model, if stern, administrator! "A model, if stern, administrator!"

Under the government of Herr von Pottmeyer in the Cameroons, the Akwa chiefs petitioned to the Reichstag in 1905 against the excessive flogging and ill-treatment of their people, and were promptly arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for their audacity (Have you ever heard of that happening to persons in Malaya who dared to petition the Secretary of State?). The matter was taken up in the Reichstag, the sentences on the chiefs quashed, and the whole administration of the Colony inquired into, with the result that the Governor was found guilty of "administrative laxity," fined £50, and retired.

And there are many other cases which I have no time to mention. In my nightmare I imagined the suppression by the Nazis of a rising in Kelantan. Is this fancy or exaggeration too? Listen!

In German South-West Africa there was a tribe of natives called the Hereros. It was the settled policy of the Germans to compel them to work as hired labourers upon the lands they had heretofore owned. To begin with they were allotted cattle reserves. "These cattle reserves," wrote Herr Karl Dove, "are an obstacle to the economic development of the country, for it is without doubt owing to this reason that so few of the Hereros enter the service of Europeans," while the Deutsche Sudwestafrikanische Zeitung, the German South-West Africa time stated that "the country must be inhabited by white colonists. Therefore the natives must disappear, or rather put themselves at the disposal of the whites, or retire into the reserves set apart for them."

In the end the government decided that they must disappear, and with characteristic German thoroughness set about causing them to disappear. In the Herero War of 1904-1906 General von Trotha deliberately pursued a policy of extermination, driving the whole tribe into the Kalahari Desert. At the end of the struggle only 15,000 Hereros were left out of a population of 80,000.

In 1905 the Maji-Maji rising in East Africa led to the killing off by the rifle and by starvation of 120,000 natives.

Before General Von Trotha began his campaign of massacre he issued a proclamation. "The Hereros' nation must leave the country. If the people do not I will compel them with the 'big tube.' Within the country every Herero, with or without a rifle, with or without cattle, will be shot."

Now I have not been raking through the records to find facts discreditable to the German administration. No raking was required. The instances of ruthlessness and cruelty stand out in any account of the German colonization in Africa. "It was impossible in Africa to get on without cruelty," said Herr Dove.

All this was before the last war. In those days there was some democracy in Germany. Humane men could criticize; questions could be asked by Deputies in the Reichstag; Germany was sensitive to world opinion. Since then Blood and Iron have come back into their own. The Nazis make it plain beyond all doubt that the only business of colonies is to serve the arbitrary will of the ruling race. The following words of Hitler have been quoted by His Excellency the Governor. They cannot too often be brought to the notice of those who might forget the Nazi gospel and the intention of the Nazis if they were victorious.

"One hears from time to time" says Herr Hitler in "Meln Kampf" "that a negro has become a lawyer, teacher, tenor or the like. This is a sin against all reason. It is criminal lunacy to train a born semi-ape to become a lawyer. It is a sin against the Eternal Creator to train Hottentots and Kaffirs to intellectual professions." And we need not imagine that Herr Hitler regards Asiatics in a much more favourable light than he does negroes. All who are not Aryans, the Superior Race, are inferior, and all who are not Europeans, even if not semi-apes, are no more than sub-men. We need have no doubt as to what would happen to Malaya under Nazi rule. The Fuehrer's scholarship is confined to the study of the "Aryen" chieftaincy, and the use of a towel.

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.



## Labour Chiefs Confer

### Seek Anglo-French Co-operation

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—French and British Labour leaders conferred in London on Saturday and Sunday on the problems involved in co-operation between their two countries.

The statement issued at the close of the conference denounced the German contempt for international law and the freedom of other countries shown in the crime against Norway.

#### Europe's Only Hope

The statement continued: "Europe will regain security and peace only when it rids itself of the dictatorship of force. When peace is thus regained by victory of the Allied democracies, it can be guaranteed only by strong international institutions which will assure the independence and rights of all peoples, and thus make possible the disarmament of all States."

The French delegates included M. Leon Blum, the former Premier. The British delegates included Mr. C. R. Attlee, Mr. Arthur Greenwood and Mr. Herbert Morrison.

## Spain Insists On Neutrality

### Memorandum Issued By Consul

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, May 5 (Reuter).—Spain's desire to maintain her neutrality in the present war is emphasised in a memorandum to the Spanish Government, which comes from the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, refers to "the absurdity" of recent rumours that German war planes which had been flying over the south western district of France had set out from Spain.

"It is in the vital interests of our Government to maintain the efforts to destroy the harmony of Franco-Spanish relations—all the more so since imperative reasons, due to our geographical position, oblige us to set aside everything that might endanger the true and sincere sentiments of neutrality," continued the memorandum.

## U.S.-Polish Friendship

### Re-emphasised By Roosevelt

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has sent a telegram to the Polish President on the occasion of the Polish national festival, says the Polish telegraph agency.

The cable says: "Please accept my sincerest wishes for the future of the long-standing friendship existing between the people of the United States and Poland."

President Roosevelt, replying, said that he was deeply touched to receive President Roosevelt's wishes, adding that he "attached the greatest value to the long-standing friendship uniting the Polish people to the people of the United States."

## Literature Pogrom

### Nazis Order 3,000,000 Books To Be Burnt

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—German authorities in the Czech Protectorate have ordered the destruction of a large number of books by Czech patriots, including the former President, Dr. Eduard Benes, and books on Pan-Slavism, according to a despatch from the Slovak frontier.

It is estimated that 3,000,000 books will have to be destroyed.

It is also reported that new iron rails are being removed and replaced by old ones on Czech railways owing to Germany's shortage of high quality iron.

## BELGIUM NOT A BATTLEFIELD

BRUSSELS, May 5 (Reuter).—The Belgian determination to maintain its neutrality and independence was emphasised again by M. Pierlot in a speech to-day.

"Belgium is no longer a battlefield upon which the quarrels of other peoples can be settled," he said.

"Her territory is in a position of fortified lines occupied by an army which is ready to do everything for the defence of her homes."

## Must Not Be Nazi Dupe

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The Belgian "Peuple" says: "Above all, we must not lose sight of the essential unity of the conflict and not be a dupe to the German tactics to isolate the adversaries and then attack one after the other."

## New Naval Staff Appointment

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—Rear Admiral Henry Moore has been appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff in succession to Rear Admiral H. Burroughs as from July 25.

## Clouds Gather In Mediterranean

LONDON, May 4 (UP).—Ominous clouds are hovering over the Mediterranean Sea where the most powerful battle fleet the Allies have ever gathered is at present concentrated and, as another extension of the war with unpredictable consequences appears imminent, British public opinion is undergoing a period of stress unprecedented since the outbreak of war.

To-day's newspapers publish a map illustrating the strategic situation and openly speculating "If Italy Comes Into the War" against the Allies.

The "News Chronicle" urges the Allies "to announce plainly and publicly that the first move by Italy against Yugoslavia will find her at war with Britain and France."

The Allied naval movements in the eastern end of the Mediterranean, as is possible, they have been undertaken as a warning deterrent to Mussolini clearly.

## NORWEGIANS TRY TO SMASH WAY

### FROM PAGE ONE

single Norwegian gun or soldier in Roros, the authorities attempting to save the town from raids by evacuating all military units.

Wooden houses were shattered, windows broken and telephone and electric power lines torn down by the explosions of the heavy bombs.

#### No Air Raid Shelters

There are no air raid shelters in Roros and the population, which numbers about 2,000 are completely at the mercy of raiders.

When later the Nazi bomber made a second appearance, all telephone communication with Stockholm was cut off.

#### Roros Fall Confirmed

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter).—According to a communiqué issued by the Norwegian telegraph agency, German troops entered Roros after the town was bombed from the air for the first early to-day.

A German plane dropped seven high explosive bombs, hitting two houses, and then opened machine-gun fire.

The population fled towards the suburbs. No lives were lost. Norwegian soldiers had been in Roros for some days.

#### Garrison Surrenders

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The German official news agency states that the Norwegian fortress of Heger, which was surrounded by German Alpine troops, surrendered to-day with 15 officers and 100 men.

#### Narvik Situation

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—A War Office communiqué states: "There is nothing important to report from Narvik, where operations are continuing. There has been slight enemy air activity in this area."

#### Heavy Fighting

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter).—Heavy fighting is reported to be proceeding to-day round Narvik. Allied forces are said to be bombarding German positions both by land and sea amid a snowstorm.

The Norwegian telegraph agency states that a big German bomber yesterday flew over Kirkenes and dropped bombs without doing much damage or causing any loss of life.

It is suggested here that the machine was primarily engaged in reconnoitering to discover whether any Allied forces from Namsos and Andalsnes are transferred to the Kirkenes region.

#### Official Silence

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—Allied and Norwegian official circles are silent regarding operations in Norway.

The only reports which are available at present are those which come from Sweden.

The Oslo correspondent of a Swedish paper says that all the Norwegians in the district surrounding the city have been forbidden to go out of doors after dark or to go near places where soldiers are stationed.

Nazi Overtures Rejected

In Oslo itself the German efforts aimed at ingratiating the population by opening cinemas and theatres have failed.

The Norwegians show no sign of rejoicing because the invaders invite them to, and the best film in Oslo draws a "house" of only five people.

In many cases the Norwegians all leave restaurants as soon as any German party enters.

The correspondent also reports that the hospitals in Oslo contain a large number of wounded. The trenchdigging machines are hard at work outside the city, digging graves.

#### Narvik Position Clearer

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—Regrouping of British, French and Norwegian forces in Norway continues to evolve without incident, according to military circles here.

The situation at Narvik is gradually being clarified as Allied troops progressively enter contact with German forces.

Yesterday for the first time German aircraft intervened in the fighting, bombing a village north of the town.

The latest information available here indicates that the Germans do not greatly exceed 3,000 men, of whom 1,000 are occupying tunnels and bridges on the railway to Sweden, while the other 2,000, in two separate groups, are holding out around the town with their backs to the sea.

Their positions yesterday were bombarded by land artillery and naval guns.

## WESTERN FRONT WAKES UP

### Substantial German Attack Repulsed

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—There has been considerable activity on the Western Front during the past two or three days.

Further details are now given of a German attack in the Blies sector early on Friday morning. After the usual artillery preparations, some 300 Germans advanced on the Front about a mile wide against a small number of French outposts which were hidden in a wood.

They were caught in heavy artillery cross fire and retired in disorder without making any contact with outposts.

#### Heavy Nazi Losses

French patrols were sent out later to examine the ground. They brought back a quantity of arms and equipment but found that the Germans had taken all their dead and wounded back with them.

The German losses are believed to have been heavy although the French losses are described as being insignificant.

Another raid on Friday night in the Saar region was beaten off by artillery and machine gun fire.

#### Polish Troops Reviewed

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—Some-where behind the Maginot Line yesterday General Sikorski reviewed the biggest parade yet held of Polish troops.

For two hours he watched hundreds of Polish troops march past and later issued an order in which he said: "Units of the Polish Army are now being battle-tested positions to fight the enemy of Poland and of mankind."

#### Outposts Attacked

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—An official communiqué issued to-day states that last night the enemy attacked three of our outposts with strong forces.

The attack took place in the region of the Saar. The enemy were supported by heavy artillery and tanks.

Although surrounded, the outposts resisted valiantly until our counter attack, led by light units, drove the enemy away.

## Manchukuo Invaded

### Frontier Violation By Soviets Reported

TOKYO, May 6 (Reuter).—A great sensation was created in

Hsinking following the revelation of a brush on the eastern border between Russia and Manchukuo.

It is alleged that Soviet soldiers invaded Manchukuo territory near Lanchowling, in Manchukuo Province, on May 4 and fired on five Manchukuo guards, according to a Japanese report from the capital of Manchukuo.

A police sergeant shot, it is alleged, was shot through the left thigh.

About six Soviet soldiers with military dogs penetrated into Manchukuo territory near Tungping in the same province at noon and withdrew after reconnoitering along the border.

The Manchukuo authorities, it is added, are paying attention to the recurrence of these illegal actions.

## LANSBURY DYING

### SAFE AT LAST FROM NAZIS

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—George Lansbury, the venerable pacifist, who is seriously ill in a London hospital, is reported to be sinking rapidly.

### FROM PAGE ONE

boats. He did not, however, see any boat hit by a bomb.

Narrow Escape

An Englishman, Mr. Turner, who for 30 years has been manager for the British Aluminium Company in Norway, was accompanied by his Norwegian wife and daughter.

He said they just escaped with their lives from Alesund. He and nearly a score of others crossed the North Sea in a small Norwegian fishing boat.

Two Norwegian naval lieutenants were on the boat. One of them is already serving in a British naval unit.

## Home Rigger

London, May 5. Results of the rugby matches played yesterday were:

Yorkshire League—Bradford 23, Halifax 14; Carlisle 12, Huddersfield 10; Dewsbury 15, Featherstone 10; Hull Kingston 20, York 10; Wakefield 15, Doncaster 10; Leeds 10, Wakefield 10; Rochdale 14, Warrington 7; St. Helens 12, Oldham 8; Wigan 8, Swinton 2.

Rugby Union—Aberavon 27, Newport 14; Bridgend 15, Neath 8; Pontypridd 12, Cardiff 12.

Tourists—1030 Australian Tourists 21; 1940 Probable Tourists 22—Reuter.

## Namsos Falls To Nazis

BERLIN, May 5 (Reuter).—A High Command communiqué issued to-day states: "Strong enemy forces supported by planes repeatedly attacked our positions at Narvik. The attacks were repulsed in collaboration with German fighter planes."

"From Stenkjer our troops advanced northward and Namsos and Grong were taken. The commander of the Norwegian forces in this sector surrendered unconditionally."

"Twenty British planes were found on the aerodrome at Lesjakog, south-east of Andalsnes."

"Mopping up operations are now in progress in the area round Roros and Trysil."

## CABINET NOT TO BLAME

### FROM PAGE ONE

The hope was that it would have been found that all would have been well at Trondheim had Mr. Winston Churchill and the Navy not been restrained by the Prime Minister and the majority of the Cabinet.

On the information now available this idea appears to be "without foundation."

Consequently the prospect of Mr. Churchill becoming the spearhead of a new war policy and even of a new Cabinet recedes.

## Neutral Opinion Resented

The second consideration is the freedom with which some neutral opinion is arguing that the Allies have not in Norway and will let down any other neutrals who rely upon them after trouble has begun.

Just as the House of Commons on Tuesday is capable, if in the mood, of forcing some modification of the Government personnel or policy despite the Cabinet having been more unanimous on Norway, so even more quickly will it rally to support the Government because of those criticisms if the Government makes a really good case.

Criticism from neutrals are strongly resented among the members of Parliament whose only information leads them to believe that the sole reason that the Allied troops were not in Scandinavia before the Germans was the Allies respect for the Scandinavian neutrality policy during and after the Finnish campaign and with the lack of precautions necessarily associated with that policy.

Norway May Be Repeated

Many members are prepared to learn on Tuesday that the same situation must be expected with regard to other areas which might become involved.

Therefore, a section of the House of Commons may prove strongly critical of the Government personnel and war policy in its wider aspects and the details of the Norwegian operations.

But when presented with more particulars of the Government's difficulties than it has been possible to reveal up to now, coupled with the widespread resentment at the criticisms by the neutrals, this section will in effect let the Government off with a warning that certain lines of dissatisfaction must be heeded and the present political situation will be allowed to remain unchanged for the present.

This, at present, appears to be the most probable result of two days debate.

The situation, however, might be altered materially if the discussions reveal any new willingness of the Opposition parties to accept a long standing invitation to join the Government.

## Washington Interest

WASHINGTON, May 5 (Reuter).—The political situation in Great Britain following the Allied withdrawal from southern Norway is being followed with closest attention here.

Political commentators declare that the latest developments are causing real concern in high quarters in Washington.

Fears are expressed in some quarters that another Allied reverse might precipitate Japanese action in the Dutch Indies, which might involve the United States.

This possibility is reported to be worrying officials here.

## SECRET N. SEA CROSSING

### FROM PAGE ONE

partial" and said that acceptance of Germany's demands would have made Norway a vassal state of Germany.

"After Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, we refused to believe in new promises. This moral defeat of Germany is the worst of all. Nobody will any longer trust German promises."

## Never Will Be Slaves

Professor Kohlt added: "We say as in 1814, 'No Norwegian will ever agree to be a slave.'"

Professor Kohlt emphasised that the German attack on Norway was thought out in advance and well-planned, and he referred to the help of Britain and France. He said that the Polish Government was also sending 4,000 men and concluded by saying that the Western Powers had pledged themselves to liberate Norway from the German grip and that they would carry it out.

## Where Is Nazi Air Force?

### Only Feats Performed So Far On Paper

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—"Where is the German air force?" asks the "Spectator," which goes on to discuss the subject.

Why has it not been given the chance to perform some of the marvellous feats claimed on paper? Why does the German High Command sink battleship after battleship on paper and not in fact?

So far, the "Spectator" says, the Germans have been content with tip-and-run raids, and suggests that this is because the Nazi pilot lacks confidence in himself and his machine.

## Sobering Effect

A serious offensive could, be carried out by only a few picked squadrons. The fact that over 50 German planes have been brought down off the British coast at the cost of only one fighter must have a sobering effect.

The Germans now know that it is wrong to assume that the bomber's best defence is speed. When faced by the eight machine-guns of a Spitfire or Hurricane, the crew of a Heinkel bomber must long for the armaments of a Wellington.

## Canadians Display Their Smartness

### Aldershot Inspection

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The Canadian regiments at Aldershot were reviewed on Saturday by the Earl of Athlone, the new Governor-General to Canada, and Princess Alice, the Countess of Athlone.

They inspected 48 Canadian Highlanders and then watched the Royal Montreal Regiment carry out machine-gun training.

Later they inspected three other regiments—the Canadian Senforth Highlanders, the Edmonton Regiment and Princess Patricia's Light Infantry.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Norman Rogers, the Canadian Minister of National Defence, were also present.

The party was conducted by Major General McNaughton, the Canadian Commander-in-Chief.

## Peace Now Is But Defeat

### M.P.'s Appeal Against Pacifist Campaign

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—"Any peace made before the military power of the Nazis is smashed would be defeat," said Mr. J. Jagger, M.P., in a speech given to-day.

"We are fighting for our very existence," he said. "Either the military power of the Nazis must be broken or we shall be broken by it."

Liberty's Death Warrant

"Every vote given to a 'Stop the War' resolution is another signature on liberty's death warrant."

"In this hour when all we believe in is in deadly peril, I appeal to all to vote against such resolutions with such a large majority that the Fascists, Communists and pseudo-Pacifists will realise their insignificance."

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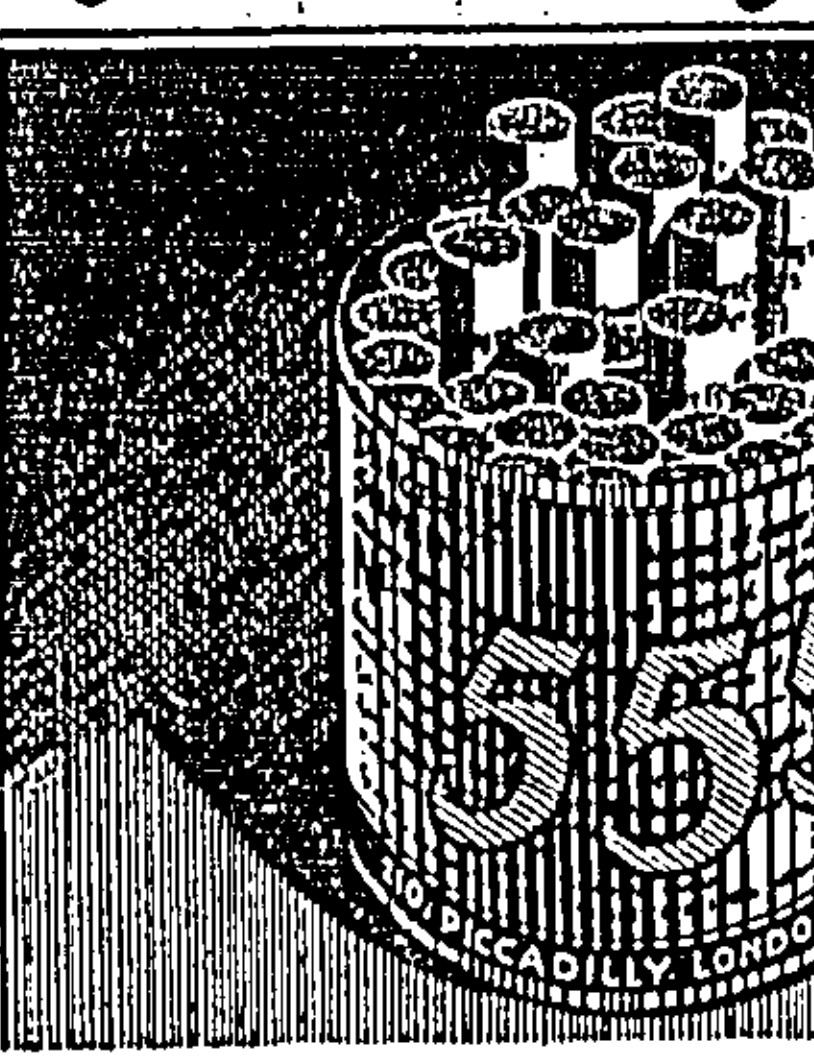
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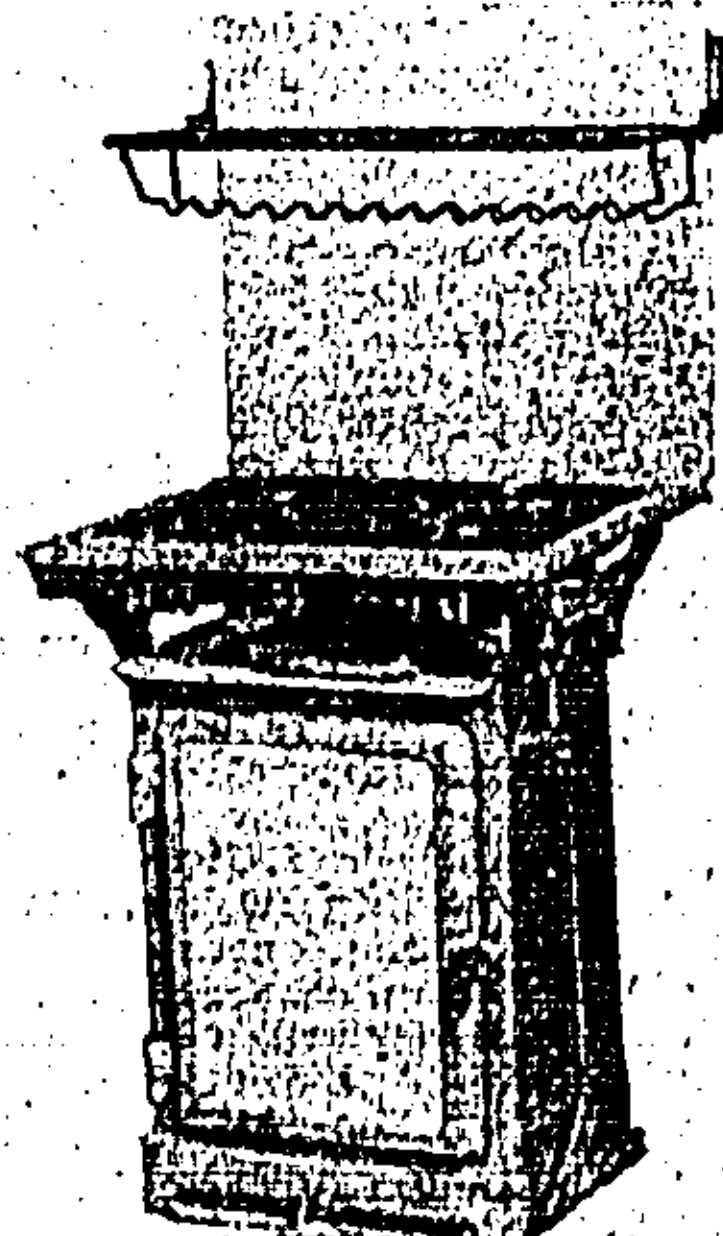
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# MONDAY MORNING COMMENTARY

## NAVY-EASTERN GAME DISAPPOINTS

### Poor Passing Spoils Approach Work: Navy Defeated By 4-3

(By "Rox")

The Royal Navy, conquerors of South China "A" and "B", met the Eastern team, recently returned from a successful tour of the Philippines, in a disappointing display for two teams who have gained such renown in local soccer circles, at Causway Bay ground yesterday, and lost three goals to four. Two of Shanghai's "star" players were seen in action. N. Z. Lee, Lido and Shanghai centro-half, at left-back and C. T. Tsao, Lido and Shanghai left-wing, at inside-left.

Eastern played listless football in the first half, at the end of which the score was tied at 1-1. Play was brisk in the second half, and some good constructive football was seen.

Robinson gave a sparkling exhibition at goal despite the four goal deficit. He displayed keen anticipation and remarkable agility to save point-blank angled shots in fine style.

Navy's defence was at most times excellent. There were times, however, when they were inveigled into false positioning. Roughly, by his amazing speed, was able to rectify his mistakes, while Honeill was not so fortunate.

Honeywell was the best half, defence and attack, in the first half and kept Eastern's left flank well covered. In the second he allowed them too much scope in his anxiety to concentrate solely on his forwards.

#### HENDY HARDEST WORKER

LEPAGE was the best forward on view in the first half. In the second, with O'Regan, they pierced the stolid defence of Eastern to give them some anxious moments. Hendy was the hardest worker throughout the match and fully deserved his two goals.

Lau Hin-hon appeared pre-occupied and was not his usual safe self.

N. Z. Lee, playing in an unaccustomed position, was not at his best, but with Cheng Yung-kuen managed to present a difficult obstacle for Navy. Cheng was the better of the two, clearing strongly.

Hau King-sing was the best half on view. He vaulted, dribbled and forced his way through Navy defence to set his forwards on a clear path for goals. Ng Chai-sang and Le Wei-kuen lent him excellent support, Ng being the better combination of skill and power.

Cheung Kam-hoi was the best forward, and executed many of the moves which enabled Eastern to gain their victory. T. C. Tsao and Hau Ching-to formed the most dangerous left flank, and showed excellent understanding of each other's play. Chung Yung-sum was hardly ever seen.

#### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY 11th and MONDAY 13th May, 1940, commencing at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday, and at 12.30 p.m. on Monday.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. on the First Day and at 12.00 NOON on the Second Day. The Tiffin Interval will be after the second race (1.00 p.m.) on the Second Day.

**MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE**  
The temporary green cardboard badges are now cancelled and will no longer procure admission to the Enclosure.

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified. Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 per day for Gentlemen and \$3.00 per day for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Chits, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27704) will close at 11.45 a.m. on the First Day and at 10.45 a.m. on the Second Day. Tiffins are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 21920).

**PUBLIC ENCLOSURE**  
The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order,  
O. B. BROWN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1940.

### RECREIO "A" TROUNCE CRAIGENGOWER Three Close Matches Feature League's Opening Programme

#### C.B.A. Win Final Hockey Tournament

Six-a-side Matches Held At King's Park

THE FINAL TOURNAMENT of the Hongkong hockey season, the Six-a-side tournament, was won by the Central British Association at King's Park yesterday, when their "A" team beat the Kumaon Rifles "A" 3-1 in the final.

Twelve teams took part in the competition, and four grounds—the C.B.A., the Y.M.C.A., the Navy and the Recreation grounds—were occupied. C.B.A. defeated Submarines A, Queen's College, Kowloon Indian Tennis Club, and Middlesex A to reach the final, and the Kumaons A beat Nomads A, Royal Corps of Signals A, Royal Engineers A, and Royal Scots A.

#### THE FINAL

THE FINAL, on the Navy ground was full of excitement, and the slight drizzle which fell while it was in progress did not make play easier for the players, due to the slippery ground. G. H. Fowler scored both goals for the C.B.A.

In the quarter-finals, Middlesex A beat Middlesex B, Central British Association A beat the K.I.T.C., Kumaons A beat Royal Engineers A, and Nomads A beat Royal Corps of Signals A.

In the semi-finals, C.B.A. beat Middlesex A, and Kumaons beat Royal Scots A.

The following were the last eight teams: C.B.A., "A", V. C. Bond; T. S. D. Whitely, N. D. M. Whitley, S. A. Fowler, G. H. Fowler, M. Dunne, Kumaons, A., Gussell, Kishan Singh, Krishna Singh, Lal Singh, Neralin Singh, Paratub Singh. Middlesex A, Pte. Siddiqui, Sgt. Crawford, Pte. Pearson, Pte. Jackson, Pte. Sheehan, Pte. Comer. Royal Scots A, Major Harland, Hand-paster, Jordan, Shaw, Sgt. Denyer, L/Sgt. Homburg, Cpl. Taylor. K.I.T.C., Karmal Singh, Kailwant Singh, Bach Singh, Pte. Singh, Mohinder Singh, C. Pinto. Middlesex B, Cpl. Paiting, Sgt. Ure, Sgt. Waldron, Pte. John, Pte. Hynes, Pte. Marable. Royal Engineers A, Sgt. Heath, Sgt. Croft, Cpl. Shaw, Sgt. Denyer, L/Sgt. Homburg, Cpl. Taylor. Kumaons A, Sgt. Singh, Pte. Singh, Pte. Singh, Chaya Singh, Darsana Singh.

#### St. Andrew's Tourney

Four teams participated in the St. Andrew's seven-a-side tourney on Saturday at King's Park, and resulted in a win for the team captained by Miss Jessie Wong, who beat Mrs. Bliss' team by a solitary goal. Several players did not arrive, and as a result the four teams of six-a-side took the field.

Results: Miss J. Wong's team beat Miss F. Wong's team by a goal. Mrs. Bliss' team beat Miss Reid's team by a goal. Miss J. Wong's team beat Mrs. Bliss' team by a goal.

#### INDIAN R.C. ANNUAL SPORTS MEETING

THE NINTH annual athletic meeting of the Indian Recreation Club was held at Sookunpo yesterday, and a great keenness was predominant throughout the events, which were mainly novelty races.

The 100 yards championship was won by K. Singh, closely followed by A. R. Markar.

At the conclusion of the meet, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. R. Nazarin.

Winners of the various tennis and bowls tournaments and the cricket averages for the year were:

#### TENNIS

Singles championship.—H. D. Rummah; Runner-up, A. R. Kitchell. Doubles Championship.—S. A. Rummah and U. A. Rummah; Runners-up, A. Rahmin and I. Kitchell. Junior Singles.—I. Kitchell; Runner-up, M. I. Razack. Handicap Singles.—U. A. Rummah; Runner-up, D. M. A. Razack. Handicap Doubles.—S. A. R. Bux and S. Yusuf; Runners-up, T. Ali and F. A. Curroon.

#### LAWN BOWLS

Singles Championship.—D. M. Khan; Runner-up, A. R. Minu. Pairs Championship.—A. Bakar and S. M. Rummah; Runners-up, C. Shipp and D. M. Khan. Trixie Championship.—A. H. Rummah, A. Bakar, D. M. Khan and A. R. Minu; Runners-up, A. K. Sumad, A. M. Rummah, S. M. Rummah and M. R. Abbas.

#### CRICKET

1st XI.—Balling, M. P. Madar; S. A. Ismail. Bowling, A. R. Minu; A. H. Madar.

### Kentucky Derby Upset

CHURCHILL DOWNS, Louisville, May 4 (UP).—In the greatest upset in the history of the race and before a crowd of 90,000, the largest to witness a horse race in the United States, Gallahadon won the Kentucky Derby here to-day.

Bimelech, the favourite, was a second, a length behind, and Dit was third.

There were eight starters, the others being Milford, Sirocco, Roman, Royal Man and Pictor. The first prize was U.S. \$50,000, and the winner paid his backers \$72.40, \$13.80 and \$4.80—United Press.

Reuter says Gallahadon won by two lengths, while inches separated second and third. The betting was Gallahadon 25/1, Bimelech 1/2, and Dit 6/1.

### CINCINNATI BEAT NEW YORK GIANTS

NEW YORK, May 5 (Reuter).—The Cincinnati Reds won out the New York Giants by 3-2 in the National Baseball League to-day. The complete results were:

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

New York ..... 2 7 2  
Cincinnati ..... 3 7 0

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Cleveland ..... 0 13 0  
Boston ..... 1 7 0  
(Keltner homered for the Indians).  
Chicago ..... 6 11 0  
Philadelphia ..... 5 10 1  
(McNair homered for the White Sox, and Hayes for the Athletics).

### WOMEN'S NATIONAL RECORDS BROKEN

THE FINAL DAY of the All-Schools and Open Athletic Meet at Caroline Hill on Saturday saw the breaking of two women's China National records in the 50 metres and Throwing the Baseball. Miss Ip-Kam-chen, of True Light Girls College, clocked 6.7 seconds for the 50 metres, and Miss Ma Mok-kit threw the baseball 54.50 metres. The previous records were 6.8 seconds, and 54.45 metres respectively.

D. H. Taylor, of the Police, won his triple in the Open events, gaining first place in the javelin throw, having already won the discus throw and the shot putt.

Miss June Hall, too, secured her third victory, winning the 50 metres dash—having already won the 200 and 100 metres events.

At the conclusion of the meet, Mr. Ngan Shing-kwan, President of the South China Athletic Association, presented the prizes.

**FINAL TEAM STANDINGS**  
Following were the final standings of the various schools:

Boys' "A" grade.—1, Lam Nam College (62 points); 2, La Salle College (20); 3, Wah Yan College (20). Boys' "B" grade.—1, Wah Yan College (20); 2, Pul Ying College (20); 3, Industrial School (4). Boys' "C" grade.—1, Pul Ying College (30); 2, Lim Ying College (7); 3, St. Joseph's College (6). Girls' "A" grade.—1, True Light Girls' College (49); 2, St. Paul's Girls' College (28); 3, Fong Nam Girls' College (14). Girls' "B" grade.—1, True Light Girls' College (30); 2, Sau Nam Girls' College (19); 3, Chee Hang Girls' College (11).

### L.T.A. Refuse Women's Plea For "Wimbledon"

THE Lawn Tennis Association has refused an application from Queen's Club to stage a women's "Wimbledon" this summer although most of the women stars have supported the scheme enthusiastically. The L.T.A. has, in fact, banned all open events.

Led by Lord Aberdare, chairman of the National Fitness Committee, the Queen's Club officials were planning to hold their annual grass court open tournament not only to balance their books—a feat that can be managed only with the help of the profits—but to keep alive the interest in the game. They had been promised the assistance of the leading men players, most of whom are now serving in the Forces.

### AUSTRALIAN RULES EXHIBITION BY NAVAL RESERVES

A SECOND EXHIBITION of Australian Rules, the famous Australian football game, was given by the Naval Reservists at the Police Football ground yesterday, and the game attracted a fair crowd of spectators. The match was between the two ships in the harbour.

The teams were even, and the score concluded 8-8 to 7-8.

#### Rowing Regatta

### G. Eastgate Wins Open Sculls

THE FINALS of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club's rowing regatta were held at Deep Water Bay on Saturday, and though the weather was rather against, interest was high and competition keen. The final of the Open Sculls brought a surprise.

The Civil Service C.C. beat the Indian R.C. 67-63 at Happy Valley. Recreio "B" beat the Hongkong F.C. 71-53 at King's Park. Kowloon Docks R.C. beat the Police 59-57 at Hung Hom.

#### SECOND DIVISION

Taikoo R.C. beat Craigengower 72-54 at Happy Valley. The Kowloon B.G.C. beat Kowloon T.C. 64-48 at Kowloon Tong.

Kowloon C.C. beat the Civil Service C.C. 69-45 at King's Park.

#### THIRD DIVISION

Kowloon F.C. beat the Indian R.C. 84-57 at Chatham Road. Craigengower beat the Kowloon B.G.C. 50-51 at Kowloon.

#### POSTPONED GAMES

The following matches were postponed:

Second Division—Police v. Kowloon F.C.; Hongkong C.C. v. Club de Recreio.

Third Division—Hongkong Electric R.C. v. Hongkong C.C.; Prison Officers v. Hongkong F.C.

#### THE RESULTS

Following were the results: International Pairs.—England (B. S. Carter, J. B. Collis and G. S. P. Heywood, cox) beat Australia (K. B. Nelson, G. L. Eastgate and A. G. Dalziel, cox) 1-0.

International Four.—Scotland (A. G. Dalziel, T. Swan, J. Moodie, J. McDougal and G. G. Stoen-Thompson, cox) beat England (B. S. Carter, F. Thompson, J. Foster, J. B. Collis and G. S. P. Heywood, cox) 1-0.

Open Sculls.—G. L. Eastgate beat G. S. P. Heywood.

Club Four.—L. Brewer's crew (N. J. Moodie, J. Olsen, G. J. P. Carey, J. E. Brewer and H. F. Hopkins, cox) beat the crew of K. Nelson, J. Eager, G. Eastgate, G. Eastgate and A. G. Dalziel, cox; S. N. D. Booker's crew (J. Dunnett, J. Onstead, W. Cornock and J. C. McDougal, cox).

Junior International Four.—1, England (N. J. and N. D. Booker, G. J. P. Carey, J. E. Brewer and G. S. P. Heywood, cox); 2, Scotland (J. Dunnett, A. Mack, C. L. third).

The comparative smallness of the football ground was against the game, but though the opening minutes saw some ragged play, the players soon adapted themselves to the circumstances and the closing stages brought forth an excellent demonstration of the game.

The main feature of the game is the spectacular pass-kicking. High marking—when players leap high in the air to collect these pass-kicks—were more successful as the game proceeded. Tricky runs down the field—similar to those in rugby—and very fine punts were other highlights of the game.

**HEAVIER TEAM**  
THE WHITE TEAM, which won the encounter, was the heavier, if not the faster, was stronger in its kicking and surer in high marking. Richardson's long punts were outstanding and Glendenning and Nicholson were very ahead of most of the others in rubout but clever play. Besler pulled down some fine marks and Macfarlan gave a very neat, speedy exhibition. Oxworth kicked a couple of good goals and Sullivan was also prominent.

Teams were: Whites.—Crowle, McLaggan, Richardson, Sullivan, Ferris, Loals, White, Glendenning, Spicer, Kerley, Besler, Johnson, Oxworth, Walker, Hogg, Nicholson, Vivian, Macfarlan, Davidson (10), Gravelly (20). Colours.—Andrews, Finch, Waters, McPherson, Edwards, Hallstones, Summers, Law, Hubbard, Evans, Howe, Dwyer, McLaren, Trecken, Doyle, Hammond, Davidson, Atkinson.

The game was efficiently umpired by Alec, who allowed plenty of latitude but never allowed the game to get beyond him.

McPherson, C. McCormack and A. G. Dalziel, cox. Holland (stroked by Buis) was third.

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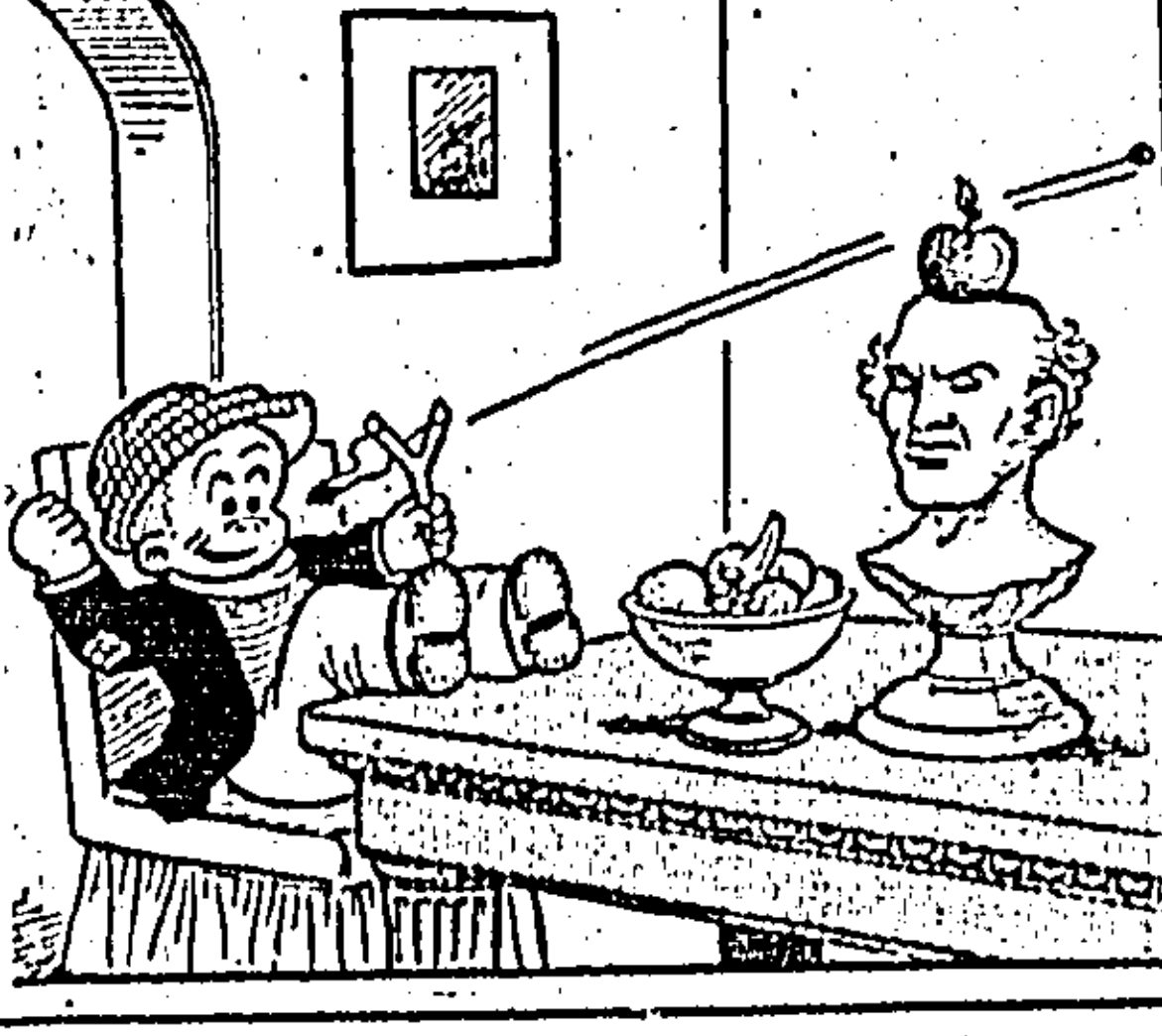
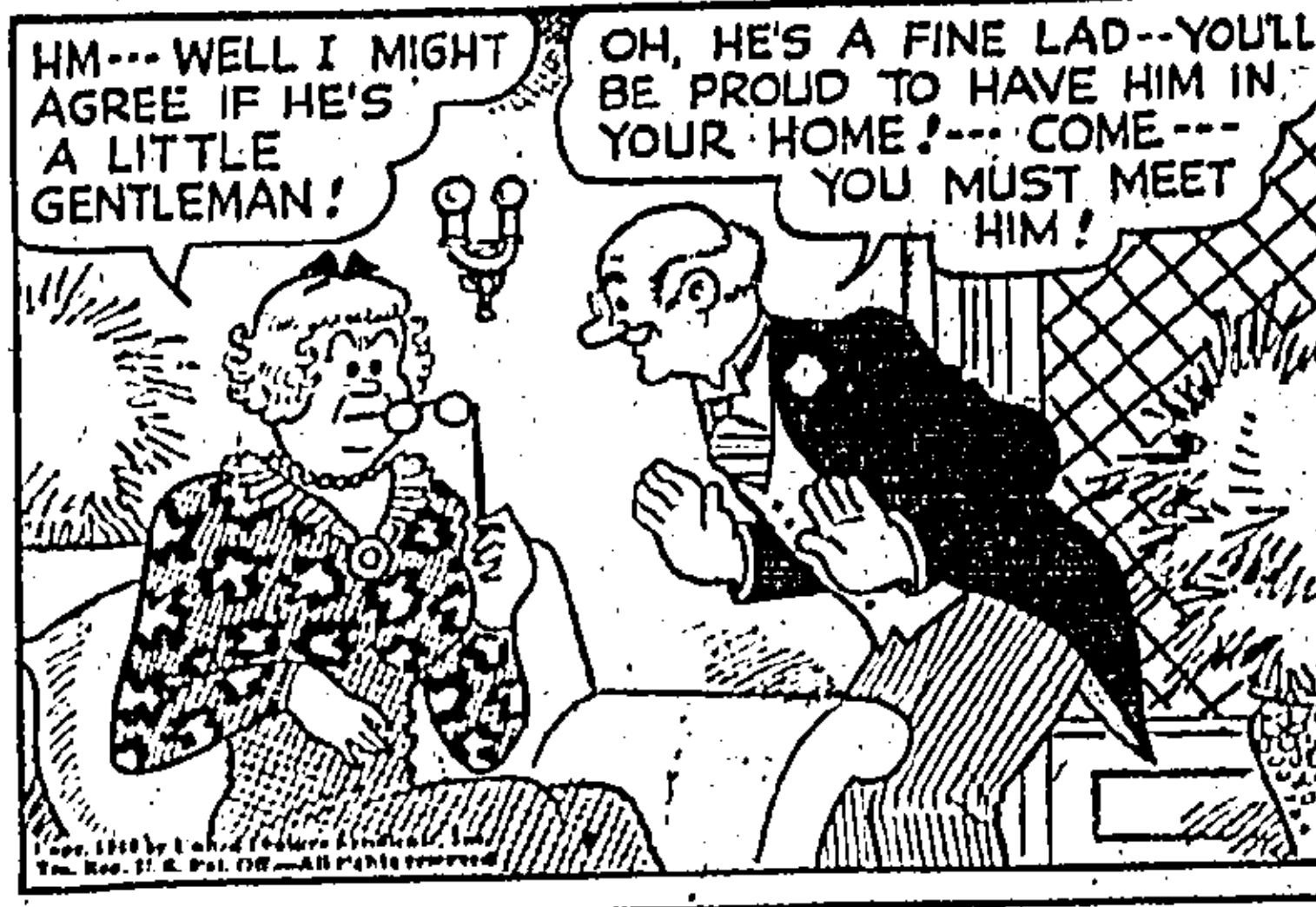
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Hongkong, 4th May, 1940.



## NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

## 24,000-Mile Trip to Say Goodbye

A vicar and his wife have returned home from a 24,000-mile journey which they took just to say "Goodbye."

They are the Rev. W. H. Chamberlain, the new vicar of Gretton, Northants, and former vicar of Holy Trinity, Melbourne, Australia, and Mrs. Chamberlain.

Last autumn, when the Chamberlains were on holiday in England, the Lancashire-born vicar was offered the Gretton living.

"All right," he said, "but we must first say goodbye to our Melbourne people."

They left by the next boat, and spent a fortnight in Melbourne, with the Holy Trinity congregation.

Then, so that they could get back for the vicar's induction at Gretton on time they returned to England by air, a round journey of 24,000 miles.

"It was worth every bit of the trouble and expense," Mr. Chamberlain said. "My word was pledged to my old flock and I had to see them again. We both feel we did the right thing."

"It was splendid to see our friends just once more," said Mrs. Chamberlain.

Now the Chamberlains are going to settle down in one of Northamptonshire's quietest and prettiest villages. The parish has about 700 inhabitants.

## Hammocks Saved Warship

WHEN the destroyer Eclipse was attacked and damaged by Nazi bombers hammocks and wood were stuffed into a gap to keep out the water.

Some of the crew who have arrived home safely in a ship which took the Eclipse in tow told of their experiences.

## Saved By Ziggzagging

Stoker David Long, of Princess Street, Devonport, said: "We were bombed four times, but by ziggzagging we finally managed to get out of the way."

"I was on the upper deck, and the first indication we had that the ship had suffered damage was when someone came up and said that we had casualties."

"Some of us went to shore up the bulkheads, using hammocks and wood."

"During the attack a terrific barrage of firing from some other ships kept the Nazis at a distance. A vessel took us from the lifeboats. Later we were transferred to another ship which had taken the Eclipse in tow."

"After dropping four or five bombs near the stern of our escort the Nazis made off."

"Our captain, Lieut.-Commander Clark, remained on the Eclipse with the navigating party when we were in tow."

**Thirty Seamen Freed at Narvik**

An episode which resulted in the freeing of 30 British seamen during the Narvik action was revealed by men of H.M.S. Hardy, who left a Southern port for their homes this week-end on special leave.

During the three days stay of the Hardy survivors at Ballangen, a little Norwegian coast town about 18 miles from Narvik, these 30 British merchant-seamen arrived.

They had been in the hands of the Germans but had been set free, Edwin Harper, of Devonport, told the News Chronicle, as the result of the action by the Hardy, and later the attack led by H.M.S. Warspite.

"We never really made contact with them," he added. "They were taken away by the Navy."

About 80 of the Hardy survivors have not yet reached home. Some of their wives watched for

## Adolf, The (German) Dog, Is Interned

ADOLF, the dog a German crew had to leave behind when their ship was captured, is now interned, like his master, the ship's mate.

Our Dumb Friends' League obtained official permission to take him off the ship.

Soon afterwards Adolf had his first English meal at the Blue Cross Kennels, Charlton, where he will be kept in quarantine for six months.

The menu was milk and glucose and a juicy marrow bone. And did Adolf like his breakfast?

**No Landlubber**

"Wau-wau!" he barked to Bob Marks, his kennelman. (Which in German doggy language means, "All right, Capt'n." For Adolf is no landlubber—he's a real sea-dog.)

In the next kennel is Judy, another dog from Germany.

Her master is an English business man, who returned to this country before war broke out.

"We put them next door to one another because—well, perhaps dogs do have a language of their own," said Mrs. Porter, manageress of the kennels.

In that case, Judy will be able to speak broken German to Adolf."

Mr. M. G. Byerley, the quarantine veterinary surgeon, has pronounced Adolf "quite fit, but in need of a good grooming."

He will not have a bath until he has settled down and is eating well. At present Adolf favours fish and ship's biscuits rather than meaty bones. Seafaring fare.

**Belligerent**

In two kennels nearby are the two bull terriers belonging to General Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Marina and Dixie are belligerent animals, and they keep a weather eye cocked in Adolf's direction.

Whenever his pink nose appears beyond the bars of his kennel Dixie and Marina register deep-throated disapproval.

them in vain outside Devonport dockyard, but shipmates were able to assure the women that their husbands were safe.

## CRAZY GANG WILL DEFY SUNDAY LAW

THE Crazy Gang boasts that, it will defy the law.

Old-fashioned legislation still restricts Sabbath amusements so much that L.C.C. by-laws do not allow a comedian to wear a comic moustache on a Sunday, even if he is appearing for charity.

## VERBOTEN



THERE will be no more "Hell Hittler" in Vienna military hospitals. Doctors say the greeting sends up patients' temperatures.

He can crack his usual gags, and sing his usual songs. But he must not wear make-up!

Well, Will Hay is organising a matinee at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on behalf of a fund to provide clothes for evacuated children and comforts for the troops.

**Rope Trick**

Among the stars who will appear with him are Will Fyfe, Clapham and Dwyer, the Two Leslies and the Crazy Gang, the last named in its rope trick scene from "The Little Dog Laughed."

"We can't do it without make-up," Bud Flanagan said.

In this scene Chesney Allen is dressed in the European clothes worn in India, and a pith helmet. Carlie Naughton is made up as an Indian.

**Long Overdue**

Bud Flanagan and Toddy Knox are comic interrupters. And there are a fair and a "camel"—really two men.

Now if they succeed in doing this they will have brought about a revolution in the history of entertainment.

It is long overdue, for the present restrictions are absurd.

I think it should stop Hitler—not the Crazy Gang.

## C.O. "May As Well Commit Suicide"

JUDGE RICHARDSON said to a conscientious objector at Newcastle Tribunal.

"You accept food which is brought at risk by the merchant navy."

"If you look at it like that I might as well commit suicide," said the young man, L. B. Foster, of Briermere-avenue, Low Fell.

"You may as well if you are not to take any part in the war," said the judge.

Foster was registered without qualification.

With J. V. Coulter, of Thorpe, Norwich, before the Appellate Tribunal, was his fiancée, Miss Olga Cole.

**Has German Father**

She did not agree with his views, she said.

"I have tried to persuade him he is wrong," she added, "but it does not make any difference. He has definitely made up his mind."

The tribunal reserved its decision on his appeal against registration for non-combatant service.

Twenty-four-year-old Hans Albert Lind, of Stormont-road, Hiltch, Herts, a British subject, has an English mother and a German father.

He was educated and brought up in Germany, he told the South-Eastern tribunal.

He came to England, five years ago, partly to escape serving in Hitler's army and partly to be exempted from military service on conscientious grounds in the event of war.

He was told the tribunal could not grant his application.

**SERIOUS DISSENSION**

Stockholm, May 5.

The Social Democrats reports from northern Norway state there was serious dissension between the British, French and Norwegian forces at Narvik for some time before the Allied withdrawal. The British and French staffs are reported to have disagreed on the methods used by the Allies in the Norwegian campaign and the British threatened to withdraw their troops unless the French agreed.

Typical of this dissension, the correspondent reports "ever since the British units arrived Norwegian engineers have been busy rebuilding Narvik harbour. It was agreed that the French, immediately after their arrival, should take over this work. Day after day passed but the French did no work. On Wednesday the Norwegians put the direct question to the French as to when they would take over the work, but no answer was forthcoming. In addition, secret transport movements make the Norwegians suspicious that the Allies intended to withdraw from Narvik and Bandsund. Troop transportation was made during the night and both marching columns and motor cars were observed concentrating Allied troops in camps outside Narvik."

**Reich Demands Denied**

Stockholm, May 5.

A foreign Press report that Germany has sent Sweden a note demanding delivery to the Reich of a major portion of her exports on credit till the end of the war and that she should employ German technicians in her mines and transport organisations is declared by authoritative circles to be without foundation.—Reuter.

was thinking of her when I made Fred promise.

"When the war is over, I shall be getting Fred to keep his part of the bargain. And it will be the little girl who was with us who will be my bride."

Meanwhile Albert is waiting to be a best man.

## BEAT PAIN TO KEEP A BOYHOOD VOW

A NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD Navy man has travelled 3,500 miles and grimly staved off a serious operation to keep a promise he made to a chum when he was nine years of age.

The promise was to be best man at his friend's wedding. His pal has co-operated. Twice the wedding has been postponed so that the vow could be kept—the second time because that operation had to take place.

The boy who made the vow, now Naval Gunner Albert Mullineux, is living in the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth.

The story goes back to a day when two little boys were walking home from school through the village of Edlington, near Doncaster. As they passed the village church they saw a wedding.

"When I grow up and get married," said one, "I want you to be my best man."

"Yes," said the other, "and that goes for you, too. Let's make it a promise."

At Christmas last year, one of them, Frederick Godson, twenty, who still lives at Edlington, wanted to get married.

He wrote to his friend, Albert, who was many miles away serving in a warship. Fred decided to postpone the wedding when Albert said he could not get home in time.

**No Took Risk**

Soon after, Albert was told that he would have to undergo an operation. He could either be sent home to England straight away, wait for the operation until his ship came home, or have it in the hospital in West Africa.

He thought of Fred and his promise. And, although he knew it meant a rough passage home, without the expert medical attention he could receive if he travelled in his own ship, he decided to risk coming to England.

He wrote telling Fred he would be fit by Easter.

Three times during the journey home he was taken ill and it was feared that he might have to be put ashore for an immediate operation. But he stuck it out, and a fortnight ago he reached England.

Then he learned that he would not be out of hospital by Easter. So Fred postponed the wedding again.

**The Little Girl**

Now the operation is over, Albert will be going home to Yorkshire on the Tuesday after Easter to be best man at the wedding.

Lying propped up in bed, Albert said: "Although we were only kids, the pact was quite solemn."

And it will be the little girl who was with us who will be my bride."

Said Albert: "I was taking that little girl home from school. And I

**Force Majoure**

The Baron: Yes. It began to trickle through in the first week of January. The celebrated flood took place about the end of the month and I continued to come through until I left the premises on February 24. I wanted to stay there for the three years on my agreement but I had surrendered to force majeure and gone.

Mr. Lewthwaite put it to the baron that the main tap was on his premises and he could have shut off the water at any time. He had only to turn the stopcock.

The Baron: I don't know what taps and stopcocks are.

The hearing was adjourned.

The Baron: I don't know what taps and stopcocks are.

## AIR MINEFIELDS TO BEAT PLANES

MINEFIELDS IN THE AIR MAY HELP SOON TO STOP ENEMY RAIDERS.

An effective method of "sowing" the mines in the sky has now been devised.

## HE'S AN ADMIRAL

And Liable To Be Seasick!

Rear-Admiral T. B. Drew, of the Malaya Command, confessed to a Singapore audience that he was liable to sea-sickness.

One of his most vivid recollections, he said, was when he crossed to France in the last war as one of the naval officers selected to visit the B.E.F.

He realised in the boat train that crossing the Channel he would probably be the only naval officer amid hundreds of soldiers—and he might be sea-sick!

Admiral Drew said that, fortunately on that occasion, he escaped being sea-sick.

A number of new weapons and counter-weapons have been discovered in Britain since the war began.

Most of them are official secrets. But I can reveal that among the latest discoveries being developed by the Department of Scientific Research are:

"Unsinkable" battleships:

Anti-aircraft rockets:

Bombs which can be controlled by radio to explode at a given signal.

Heavy guns that can be fired by remote control.

The time is not far distant when submarine tanks may roll out of the sea on to an enemy shore.

Every week about 500 ideas for "winning the war" are sent to Britain's scientific headquarters.

## TOWN TALK SILVER POLISH

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- B8081—We'll remember. (Ivor Novello) .....Olive Gilbert.  
Keep the home fires burning.  
B8089—Black eyes .....Paul Robeson.  
O could I but express.  
B8096—The cab .....Jean Sablon, (In French).  
Paris, you have not changed.  
B8020—Because .....Webster Booth.  
For you alone.  
B8011—Night and day .....Maxine Sullivan.  
It ain't necessarily so.  
B8099—I'm falling in love with someone .....Allen Jones.  
Sweetheart, Waltz.  
B8076—Casualty .....Von Geeszy's Orch.  
España, Waltz.  
B8040—Strange enchantment .....Dorothy Lamour.  
That sentimental sandwich.  
B8009—Medley of Strauss waltzes .....Alfredo's Orch.  
Spanish gipsy dance.  
B8782—Under the Double Eagle .....Band of Coldstream Guards.  
Hands across the sea.  
B8731—Just a wearily for you .....Paul Robeson.  
At dawn.  
B8663—In a Persian market .....Boston Promenade Orch.

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AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

## TWO WOMEN AND A FAMOUS MAN

...one speaks to him of home  
...the other of adventure. An  
emotional divide sweeps across  
his life... to build a worldly  
drama intense with feeling.



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COLLEGE HUMOR INTO BELLY-LAFFS**



Stan and Babe give you  
fans what you've been  
waiting for—the perfectly  
streamlined comedy...  
just long enough to pack  
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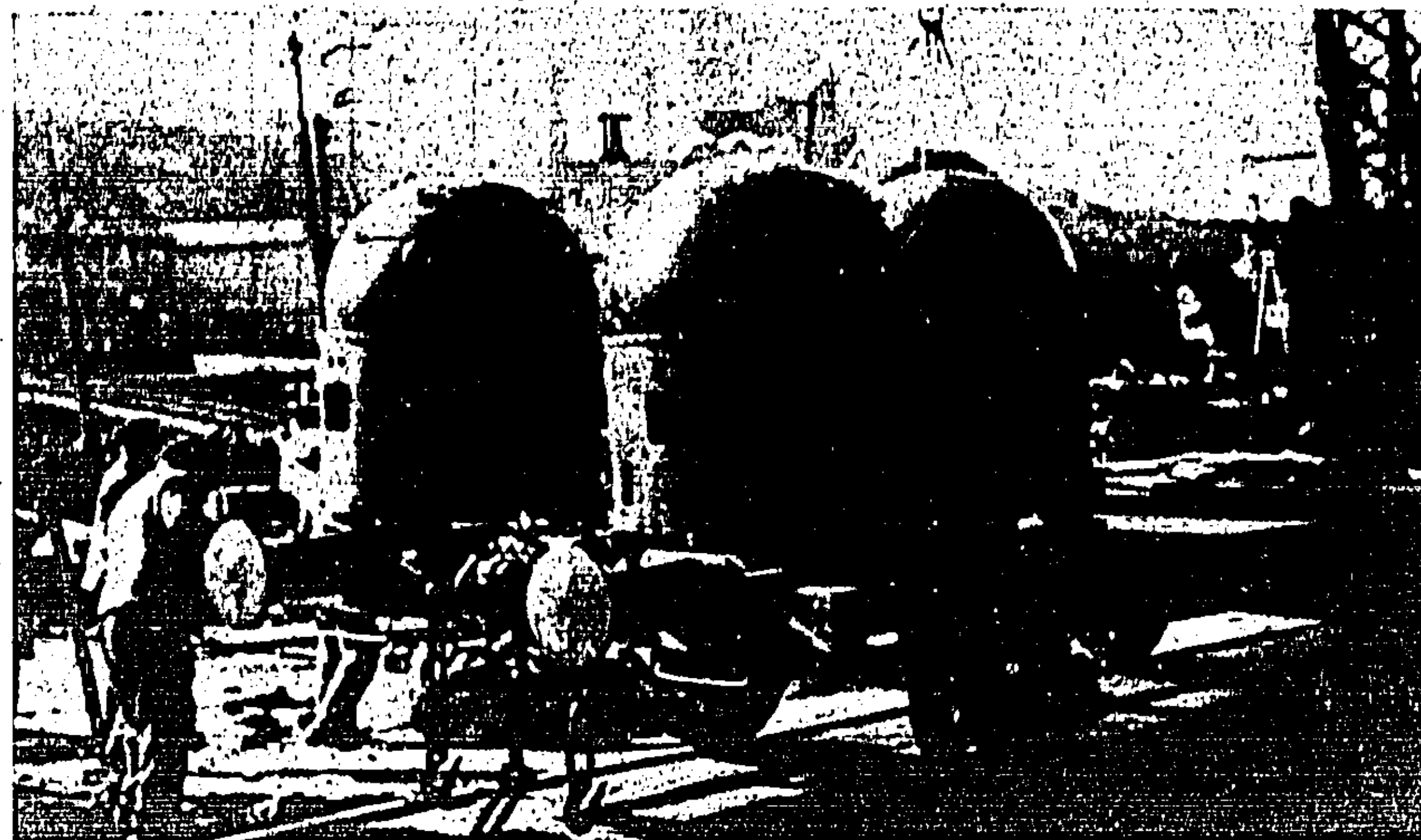
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RETURN OF AN "OLD FAVOURITE" FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

CLAUDETTE COLBERT  
CHARLES BOYER in  
**"TOVARICH"**

A Warner Bros. Comedy-Hit!

## SOME PRESENTS FOR ADOLF HITLER



FRENCH mines en route from the factories for a position somewhere in the North Sea.—  
French Official Photograph.

## MANY GERMANS SENT FROM EAST COAST

MANY aliens living around the East Coast of England have been moved to inland towns following a big round-up of foreigners by Britain's counter-espionage men.

All around the coast there is a disquieting belief that enemy agents—registered as "friendly aliens"—have been using their homes on the coastal roads to communicate the movement of ships to Germany.

Colonel H. W. Burton, M.P. for Sudbury, Suffolk, believes that their signals to aircraft have led to the destruction of British ships on their way to join convoys.

### Washing Code

He raised the matter in the House of Commons during the shipping debate.

"It is the easiest possible thing to signal from the ground to an aeroplane the time of departure of a ship for her rendezvous with a convoy," he said.

"You have only got to hang out the washing in a line north and south or east and west to convey a given meaning to the enemy."

"I was able to give the Government information some weeks ago on which I believe they have taken certain action and which they were able to use, I believe, to considerable advantage to the country."

### False Number

It has been established that a dark-coloured Ford V8 motor-car for which the police are searching is carrying a registration number issued to a car of different make.

The car was used recently by two men who were reported to have been seen taking photographs in the neighbourhood of gun-sites in Essex. Police in London and the provinces are keeping watch for the car, and have been instructed to detain its occupants.

## AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST

The Air Ministry regrets to announce the following casualties on various dates:

**KILLED IN ACTION**  
Ball, Leading Aircraftman J. B.; Brierley, Pilot Officer D. D.; Brierley, Pilot Officer G. J.; Brierley, Pilot Officer I. J.; Brierley, Pilot Officer J. J.; Brierley, Pilot Officer K. J.

**PREVIOUSLY REPORTED "MISSING" BELIEVED KILLED, NOW REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION**  
Cole, Sergeant W. J.

**WOUNDED OR INJURED IN ACTION**  
Cruikshank, Aircraftman 2nd Class W. G. J.; Garrett, Flying Officer J. R.; Marshall, Sergeant E. J.; Strasson, Corporal H. J.; Walton, Leading Aircraftman J. J.

**MISSING**  
Bexall, Flying Officer C. H.; Hannaman, Aircraftman 1st Class A. C.; Harries, Flying Officer G. J.; Kellaway, Sergeant H. J.; Martin, Leading Aircraftman W. W.; Podger, Sergeant L. J.; Wilson, Sergeant D. W.; Wolverson, Leading Aircraftman E. J.

**KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE**  
Ballard-Davies, Flying Officer R. H.; Coughtry, Corporal F. J.; Devola, Flying Officer D. J.; Daughtry, Leading Aircraftman D. G.; Dumbreck, Sergeant O. W.; Edwards, Sergeant R. C.; Griffiths, Pilot Officer J. O.; Hargreaves, Pilot Officer J. D.; Hewitt, Flying Officer J. P. M.; Hutton, Pilot Officer H. S. P.; Humphreys, Aircraftman 2nd Class R. C. T.; Jones, Pilot Officer H. A. D. F. C.; Jeffery, Acting Flying Officer R. L.; Mace, Acting Flight Lieutenant C. R.; Matheson, Pilot Officer R. C.; Nelson, Sergeant R. M.; Robinson, Aircraftman 2nd Class E. J.; Scott-Kerr, Sergeant R. H. L.; Sims, Acting Pilot Officer R. A.; Smith, Leading Aircraftman R. R.; Stein, Sergeant J. D.; Stewart, Sergeant J. G.; Taylor, Aircraftman 1st Class W. F.; Wall, Sergeant C.; Woodward, Sergeant A. H.

**MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE**  
Beech, Leading Aircraftman A. C.; Dalton, Pilot Officer J. P.

**WOUNDED OR INJURED ON ACTIVE SERVICE**  
Bruce, Pilot Officer R. J.; Charles, Aircraftman 1st Class W. J.; Collier, Pilot Officer C. P. R.; Dale, Acting Squadron Leader J. G. E.; Dean, Acting Sergeant H. J.; Doherty, Acting Sergeant J. A. D.; Gillingham, Acting Flight Lieutenant J. M.; Hemmings, Acting Pilot Officer J. J.; Lawwood, Corporal G. E.; Morse, Flying Officer E. J.; Stevens, Pilot Officer D. B.; Thomas, Leading Aircraftman P. E.; Towson, Acting Pilot Officer J. D.; Watson-Parker, Sergeant P. J.

**DIED OF WOUNDS OR INJURIES RECEIVED ON ACTIVE SERVICE**  
Kirkpatrick, Sergeant J. G. B.

**DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE**  
Bryd, Flight Lieutenant R. D.; Calmore, Corporal G. E.; Gordon, Leading Aircraftman G. A.; Jones, Aircraftman 2nd Class I. D.; Kneale, Sergeant W. H. R.; Moore, Aircraftman 2nd Class G.

## Married Once— They Have Biggest Chance Of Doing It Again

SO you are thinking of getting married? Here are a few official facts about the present state of matrimony, put out this morning by Cupid's secretary, the Registrar-General.

The likelihood of a widower of any age marrying is greater than that of a bachelor of the same age, and of a widow greater than that of a spinster, except in the age-group 25-35.

High marriage rate of young spinsters, far above that before 1914, has been a feature of the returns of recent years. With both bachelors and spinsters the rates for the age period 25-35 were higher during 1937 than any pre-1914 year.

### London Pride

The City of London returned a marriage rate nearly six times as high as the average for England and Wales, and in Holborn and Westminister rates of about twice the average were found.

"Such rates give support to the belief that many persons who usually live in the provinces or abroad come to London to be married," states the Registrar-General.

### Divorce Record

Of course, you are quite sure your marriage won't end in the Divorce Court, but still—The number of divorces in 1937, 4,885, constituted a new high record, and was eight or nine times as large as those for the year 1901 to 1910.

## SNOW MADE HER CRAZY

SNOW has fallen in Mexico for the first time in 33 years.

One girl committed suicide because "the cold made her crazy."

Ten people were frozen to death.

## Aircraftman's Vivid Record

Diary Of A Flight  
Over Germany

LONDON, (UP).—From the terse entries in the diary kept by a British aircraftman who took part in a recent reconnaissance over German territorial waters, a vivid impression of the experience is pieced together. On 20 hours. The first entry records that the aircraftman is "on watch."

10.08 hours. "All quiet. Visibility about two miles crossing British coast at 1,200 feet."

One hour later the entry records that all is quiet, but as the height is now 11,200 feet, oxygen is being used. The entries continue to record "all quiet." Visibility has improved to about ten miles and the outline of the German coast can be seen. It is all quiet to within a quarter of a mile from the coast.

13.21 hours. The leader of the formation gives attack signal to all his aircraft. "Within one minute" says the diary, "we were fired on by A.A. guns but the aim was very poor. This fire came from a battery of four guns on an island."

13.30 hours. "Attacked by fighters, twins and singles. One single, one double shot down. Twin fighter falling from 10,000 feet, hitting water."

13.40 hours. "Single fighter glided down to water from same height—appeared to alight O.K." For five minutes there is no entry. The battle is on. Then—

13.45 hours. "Second single fighter dropped in flames." A minute later the diary notes that the formation has come down to 10,000 feet. "Visibility good. Rear gunner reports one more M.E. 110 shot down."

13.50 hours. "Another M.E. 110 seen falling out of control."

13.51 hours. "Battle over. Ratings consumed. All quiet."

### URBAN COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Urban Council to-morrow afternoon, a letter from the Government signifying approval of the Legislative Council to the amendment of the Dangerous and Offensive Trades by-laws in the Public Health (Sanitation) Ordinance of 1933, will be tabled.

Matters to be considered include: reorganization of the Health Branch, Medical Department; application for food shop licence for 14, Fokkeng Street, ground floor; application for laundry licence for 172, Hennessy Road, ground floor.

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SHOWING TO-DAY

AT THE VERY DOOR OF DEATH SCIENCE BATTLES LOVE FOR HIS LIFE!

Lloyd C. Douglas' great novel  
"becomes the year's most heart-  
thrilling love drama!"

## DISPUTED PASSAGE

A Paramount Picture with  
**DOROTHY LAMOUR • AKIM TAMIROFF • JOHN HOWARD**

JUDITH BARRETT • WILLIAM COLLIER, JR. • BILLY COOK  
A FRANK BORSTADE Production Directed by FRANK BORSTADE • Based on the Novel by Lloyd C. Douglas

Wednesday at QUEEN'S  
**"ESCAPE TO PARADISE"**  
with ROBBY BREEN

To-morrow at ALHAMBRA  
**"ALADDIN & HIS LAMP"**  
with POPEYE

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He climaxes his amazing career with the most startling impersonations ever conceived.

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gave his life to play!



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MAGNIFICENT  
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AKIM TAMIROFF LLOYD NOLAN  
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terrible storms, shipwrecks, isolated from all laws  
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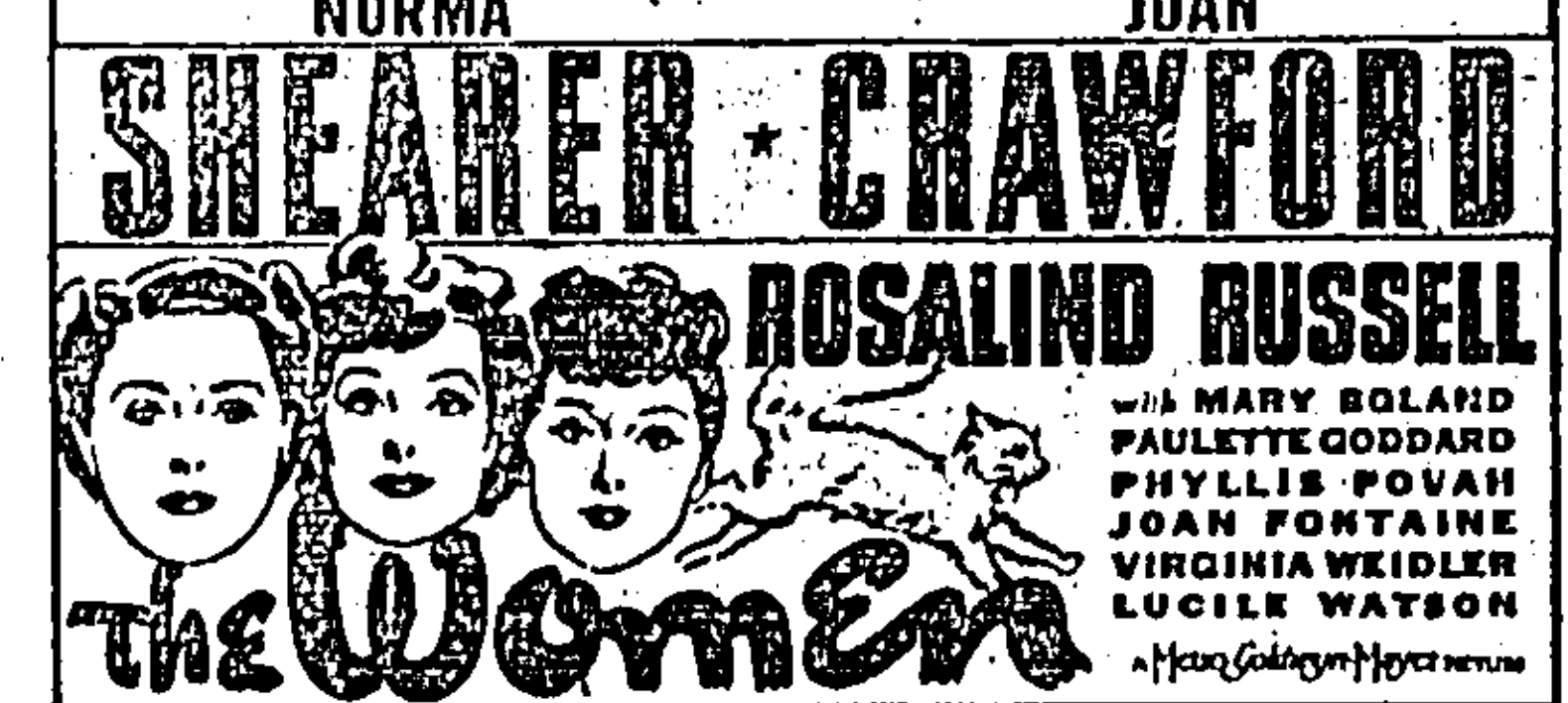
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IN ALL SCREEN HISTORY!



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in Cecil B. DeMille's  
**"THE BUCCANEER"**  
A Paramount Picture

WEDNESDAY Only  
KATHERINE HEPBURN  
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**"LITTLE WOMAN"**  
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**The Hongkong Telegraph**

FOUNDED 1861  
No. 10141

—拜禮 號六月五英港香— MONDAY, MAY 6, 1940. 日九廿月三

**SECOND EDITION**

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

FOUNDED 1861  
No. 10141

—拜禮 號六月五英港香— MONDAY, MAY 6, 1940. 日九廿月三

**YOUR CAR REQUIRES —**

THE BEST PETROL.  
THE BEST OIL.  
from the BEST GARAGE.

**GILMAN'S** — the car people

## Fascist Spokesman Predicts Realisation of Napoleonic Dream

# "WE WANT HITLER IN LONDON" DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY

## REMARKABLE HAPPENINGS WILL SHAKE THE PILLARS OF THE WORLD — Boast

ROME, MAY 5 (REUTER).—DETAILS HAVE REACHED HERE OF AN ORGANISED ANTI-ALLIED DEMONSTRATION IN MILAN OVER THE WEEK-END BY ABOUT 100 STUDENTS WHO MARCH THROUGH THE STREETS SHOUTING "LONG LIVE GERMANY" AND "DEATH TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE."

They chalked on the walls: "We want Hitler in London and Mussolini in Paris."

### ENVOY TO RETURN

Significant Move By British Government

LONDON, May 5 (British Wireless).—Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador in Rome, who has been for some time on leave, is returning to his post.

Sir Percy was present at the discussions which Lord Halifax had a few weeks ago with British diplomatic representatives in south-eastern Europe who had been specially summoned back to London for the purpose.

He will, therefore, be able to give the Italian Government, should it require it, a fuller and more intimate account of the proceedings, the purport of which must be already known to them through Sir Noel Charles and the essence of which lies in the settled policy of Britain defined in the official statement issued after the consultations at the Foreign Office, as the "preservation of peace and promotion of security in Balkan and Danubian countries."

Of Equal Interest  
As Professor E. H. Carr points out in an article in the "Sunday Times," that it is Italian interest no less than British.

Since the return to south-east European capitals of the British diplomats who took part in the discussions with Lord Halifax, events in other directions have increased rather than diminished the anxieties which beset these states. It has again been demonstrated that neither strict neutrality nor non-provocation verging on compliance, nor guarantees, nor promises, nor pledges will save any country from German attack if the tortuous developments of Nazi policy require its subjugation.

There has been plenty of evidence in the last fortnight that in the face of this renewed warning, nations situated wherever Germany can disturb the peace are increasing their vigilance and their precautions.

British policy, which stands in opposition to any extension of hostilities at their expense, must be to them one of the few reassuring factors in an anxious situation.

### New Naval Staff Appointment

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—Rear Admiral Henry Moore has been appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff in succession to Rear Admiral H. Burroughs as from July 25.

## STRAIGHT WARNING TO BALKANS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, May 5 (UP).—German spokesmen to-day warned the Balkans that the "crushing victory in Norway is only a dress rehearsal for the last decisive stage of the war, for which Hitler is ready."

"We will counter British aggression with lightning action," said a spokesman.

### INVASION PREDICTED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, May, 5 (UP).—Signor Giovanni Ansaldo, who is generally regarded as being the mouthpiece of the Italian Foreign Office, told his soldier listeners in a nation-wide radio broadcast to-day that he believed Germany would invade the British Isles.

He predicted that the coup dreamed of by Napoleon would be finally realised through enormously improved technical means now at the disposal of Germany and added that the "Italian people will emerge from the present war greater and more powerful than ever before."

### British Commander's "Great Grief"

Poignant Letter To Norwegian Colleague

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, May 6 (UP).—The "Sydsvenski Dagbladet's" correspondent with the Norwegian forces on the Steinkjer front reports that the Norwegian Commander in the Trondelag region, Colonel Getz, received letters at 11 p.m. on Thursday from the British Commander-in-Chief, General Carton de Wiart, and the French Commander-in-Chief, General Audet.

Text Of Letter  
The following is the text of the letter from General Carton de Wiart: "Dear Colonel Getz,—It is with great grief that I now inform you that we must evacuate this district. Each of us feels it very deeply. 'We leave some materials here and we are convinced it will be of great use to you and your brave corps. Concerning ourselves, we hope to be allowed to return here and help you successfully end your campaign.' General Audet is reported to have stated that the expedition to southern Norway proved more difficult to realise than anyone had imagined in advance."

### OFFICIAL DENIAL OF NAZI CLAIMS

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—There is no truth in the German claim that they have sunk one British battleship and cruiser of the York class in operations at Narvik. This denial has been issued by the Admiralty.

### Bad Outlook For Japanese

Army Facing Serious Position In China

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, May 6 (UP).—According to military reports the situation in China has totally collapsed for the Japanese.

The southern push of the invaders has died down in Shansi, and the Japanese have now retreated to their original bases.

Elsewhere, the Chinese have taken the offensive.

There is bloody fighting in the Han River valley, and the Chinese have retaken several cities in southern Anhwei, where they are now attacking Tsingyang.

### LANSBURY DYING

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—George Lansbury, the venerable pacifist, who is seriously ill in a London hospital, is reported to be sinking rapidly.

### BRITISH NAVY IN ACTION AT NARVIK



When the British navy went into action at Narvik it proved to be a sorry day for the Nazi Fleet. Seven destroyers were sunk within a few hours, and here we see one of them on fire near the harbour whither it had been driven after action with the British naval units. This picture was received from London by air mail this morning.

## NORWEGIANS TRY TO SMASH WAY TO FREEDOM

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter).—The Norwegian troops in the Roeros sector are reported to be planning to break through a fast closing German cordon to join the Allied troops in northern Norway.

An official statement that the fighting would continue in the north has partly dissipated the bitter disappointment felt at the orders given to retire in the Roeros sector, following the Allied evacuation in southern Norway.

The Norwegian General Headquarters is now established in the north and Norwegian mobilisation remains in force.

The Norwegian positions south of Roeros were intact when the "Cease Fire" order was given.

During the latest operations, about 300 German soldiers were driven back by 120 Norwegians.

Guerrilla Warfare  
The Germans had 35 killed and wounded while the Norwegian casualties were only five.

Henceforth only guerrilla warfare can be expected from the Norwegian forces in southern Norway.

The Norwegian troops in the Gau Valley have decided to fight on and all the German efforts to take Norwegian positions there have failed.

A German detachment south-east of Storöen have been defeated. Over 100 Germans were killed.

Roeros Falls  
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
ROEROS, May 5 (UP).—Roeros, the last Allied stronghold in central Norway has fallen to the German troops.

Evacuation of the city by the Allied forces was followed this morning by the appearance and entry into the town of 25 German soldiers who rode motor cycles.

They occupied Roeros without firing a single shot.

Earlier this morning a German bombing plane dropped six bombs in the middle of the town.

Church-Goers Bombed  
Crowds of people were going to church at the time of the raid, and it is not yet known whether any were killed or injured.

The horror of the attack is intensified by the fact that there is not a PLEASE Turn To Page 10.

### H.K. MAN IN CASUALTY LIST

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The latest R.A.F. casualty list issued by the Air Ministry includes a Hongkong-born man.

He is Sergeant J. L. Hawken, who had already won the Distinguished Flying Medal for gallantry.

War's Biggest Casualty List  
The new casualty list is the biggest of the war to date, and includes 119 names.

Killed in action, seven; previously reported missing, now presumed killed in action, seven; missing 52; killed on active service, 18; died on active service, 12.

Among the list of missing is Squadron Leader Kenneth Doran, the first British air ace of the war, who led the famous Kiel raid the day after Britain had declared war on Germany.

## Secret N. Sea Crossing In British Warship

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—Professor Koht, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, and M. Ljungberg, the Norwegian Defence Minister, who are in London to confer with the British Government, are believed to have travelled from Norway to a Scottish port in a British warship.

The journey was kept a close secret until several hours after their arrival in London.

### Nazi Leader Murdered

Czech's Revenge Act In Prague

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PRAGUE, May 5 (UP).—A German named Ernst Leimer was shot dead by a Czech civilian on May 2, reports released to-day disclose.

Leimer is a prominent member of the Nazi Party.

So far there has been no official version of the murder, but it is understood that the perpetrator was captured after he had leaped into the river in an attempt to escape.

Nazi circles state that it is possible that the incident will lead to "further developments."

Professor Koht and M. Ljungberg went to the Norwegian Legation in London where conferences lasting several hours took place with the Norwegian Minister in London.

It is understood that the Norwegian Minister and Sir Cecil Dormer, the British Minister to Norway, will see Lord Halifax and possibly other British Ministers on Monday.

Foreign Minister's Broadcast

Professor Koht, broadcasting this evening, said that he was in London for a few days "to discuss how we best can get help against the forces of violence."

From London, he will go to Paris and then home again to fight.

Professor Koht claimed that Norway's neutrality had been "truly im-

## Cabinet Not To Blame

NO SPLIT OVER EVACUATION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 5 (UP).—Political circles now prophesy that the Government will be "let off with a caution" when the withdrawal from Norway is debated in the Commons during the coming week, despite the storm of criticism which beat on Mr. Chamberlain's head from within his own camp as well as the Opposition.

In a statement last Friday Sir John Simon said that there was no division in the Cabinet when the decision was taken to withdraw from Narvik—a statement which is believed to have put the ground from under the feet of those critics planning to split the Government by alleging that Mr. Chamberlain and the majority of the Cabinet restrained Mr. Churchill and the Navy from attacking Trondheim at the outset.

The statement also prevents any attempt to use Mr. Churchill as the spearhead of a new war policy or move for a new Cabinet.

Churchill Defended

The "Sunday Dispatch" to-day took the extraordinary course of devoting its main news positions to an editorial defence of Mr. Churchill.

"Any attempt to saddle Mr. Churchill with the blame for Norway now would mean a serious weakening of our war effort," the paper says.

It adds that the new powers conferred on Mr. Churchill with his appointment on April 3—to preside over a Committee of Service Ministers—were "held up" and that his powers have been given "definite limits."

Government's Case

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—While everything still depends upon the strength of the case which the Government will present to the House of Commons on Tuesday, two new considerations are tending to swing the situation in their favour, states Reuter's Lobby Correspondent.

Sir John Simon's statement on Friday that there were no divisions in the Cabinet in Norway has disposed of one of the hopes of the more advanced of the Government's critics.

PLEASE Turn To Page 10.

### LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50  
for 3 days prepaid

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WE OFFER highest prices for any amount of gold articles, jewels, diamonds, etc. Apply Eurasia Gold Refining Co., 7th floor, Chien Building, Tel. 30727. No holidays.

WE PAY HIGH PRICES for all gold and silver articles, diamonds, jewels, and gold dust. Apply China Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

### FOR SALE.

FRESH SUPPLY of flower and vegetable seeds of best varieties from Sutton & Sons, Ltd., just received. Grace & Co., 10, Wyndham Street, Hongkong. Established 1899.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publisher, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

## POST OFFICE

### INWARD MAILS

Amoy ..... May 6.  
Canton ..... May 6.  
Haiphong ..... May 6.  
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 30th April. .... May 7.  
Haiphong ..... May 7.  
Japan ..... May 7.  
Japan and Shanghai ..... May 7.  
Java and Manila ..... May 7.  
Straits and Manila ..... May 7.

### OUTWARD MAILS

Monday, May 6  
Haiphong ..... No m.  
Saigon, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul and Tulagi ..... 12.30 p.m.  
Port Bayard ..... 6.30 p.m.  
Singapore ..... 7 p.m.  
Canton ..... 7 p.m.  
Tuesday, May 7  
Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya ..... 8.30 a.m.  
Shanghai and Paoan only for "Telegraph" ..... 12.30 p.m.  
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 15th May. .... K.P.O.  
Reg. .... May 7, 5 p.m.  
Ord. .... May 7, 5.30 p.m.  
G.P.O.  
Reg. .... May 7, 5 p.m.  
Ord. .... May 7, 7 p.m.  
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 13th May. .... K.P.O.  
Reg. .... May 7, 5 p.m.  
Ord. .... May 7, 5.30 p.m.  
G.P.O.  
Reg. .... May 7, 5 p.m.  
Ord. .... May 7, 7 p.m.

## Opens TO-MORROW AT THE

## KING'S

"You CAN'T KILL ME  
...FOR A CRIME YOU  
Committed!"



Fate decrees that a prison warden must kill an innocent youth convicted of the executioner's own crime!

VICTOR  
McLAGLEN  
JACKIE  
COOPER in  
**THE  
BIG GUY**  
with  
ONA MUNSON  
PEGGY MORAN  
EDWARD BROPHY



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

#### NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

### THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

#### Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

### THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

Storers and Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that this Company's premises have been declared a "Protected Area" by an order of H. E. the Governor, made under the Defence Regulations, 1939, and no unauthorised person is permitted entry thereto.

No persons other than those in possession of Passes, Delivery Orders or other Authority from the Wharf Company are therefore allowed on the Wharves or other parts of the premises; bearers of Delivery Orders, Bills of Lading etc. must present these documents at the Gates.

#### Deliveries of Cargo

No labour other than that employed by the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. is permitted in the Godowns, on the Wharves or other premises of the Company.

Cargo will be delivered ex godown to consignees' craft and/or lorry by the Wharf Company at half the Company's Tariff rate for Cooliehire Storing.

Lorries must enter by the Navy Street Gate only and leave by the Salisbury Road Gate; no person other than the bearer of the relative document and the driver is permitted on the lorry, and entry will only be allowed on presentation of delivery documents.

Any person found on the premises without Authority will be prosecuted.

BY ORDER,

C. M. MANNERS,  
Secretary and Manager.

## KISS TOTAL IS 45,000

CANON Arthur Sinker, former rector of Bermondsey, S.E., who died recently at Norwich, once calculated that a woman married twenty years, with a family of six:

Kissed the family 45,000 times—one kiss per head per day.  
Fed 87,000 potatoes.  
Darned 10,400 socks and stockings.

Made 29,200 beds.  
Buttered 175,200 slices of bread.  
Canon Sinker, known as "the plain-dealing parson," started an unusual employment scheme. He asked people to tell him of any odd jobs they wanted done—and had the work done without charge.

He provided the men, who were paid 25s. a week and their insurance, from voluntary contributions. His view was that the occupation and payment were better for the men than just accepting unemployment pay.

Appointed Canon Residentiary of Southwark Cathedral in 1933 and Norwich Cathedral in 1937, he resigned last November through ill-health.

## "Swim For It, Boys," Captain Said As He Died

# DRAMATIC STORY OF HARDY'S ADVENTURES

CAPTAIN Warburton-Lee, mortally wounded, gave his last order on board the destroyer Hardy, grounded on the shore of Narvik Fiord.

"Swim for it, boys," he said. "Every man for himself. Good luck." The boys swam through the ice-cold water to the shore 100 yards away. They would not leave their captain. One of them swam with him to the beach.

"Is everyone all right?" he gasped, and died. That story was told when sixty Hardy survivors arrived in London to be cheered by a welcoming British crowd and to be received by First Lord Winston Churchill.

In all 130 survivors reached Britain. The London contingent, in a strange assortment of clothes—Norwegian jumpers, ski caps, women's clothing—told of the captain's dying heroism and their escapes on the hillside of the Norwegian fiord.

Petty-Officer E. Bagley, of Saint Jude Cottage, Plymouth, one of the sixty, told this story of the fiord fight. "On that Tuesday night the pilot who had been guiding us into the fiord told our captain that the German forces were vastly superior. 'It must have been at this time that Captain Warburton-Lee sent his famous 'Shall we go in?' message to the Admiralty, because we were told shortly afterwards that we would be going into action at about 1.30 a.m.

#### In Blinding Snow

"We came into the fiord. There was a blinding snowstorm, and navigation was tricky. Visibility was no more than 200 yards.

"In fact, we came near to giving the whole game away—we saw two misty outlines and had half a mind to open fire. Had we done so, the Germans would have been warned of our presence, for those outlines were two huge rocks.

"At the mouth of Narvik harbour we sighted enemy ships and torpedoes. Then our gunner officer fired a salvo straight across the bows of one of them.

"At this moment our torpedoes reached their mark. We saw the explosions and sparks were blown high in the air.

"Five of our torpedoes found their mark—another set fire to a jetty. 'The Germans thought it was an air raid, and opened fire with their pom-pom guns.

"They fired on us, and pink chaser shells rained on us like fireworks.

"We altered course and came in for another run. A shore battery opened fire on us.

"We were heading out of the harbour again with our guns blazing at the enemy, but Lieutenant Clarke told the Captain that one German destroyer still had a gun in action, and pleaded to be allowed to go in and have another smack at them.

"Once more we altered course. The snowstorm was worse than ever, and the visibility no more than seventy yards. Then all our ships, with us leading, blazed away at the Germans and they returned fire.

"Every minute it seemed to get worse. When our boiler-room was hit we were really out of action as all our steam was going to waste.

"We went aground on the beach, still under fire.

"The fore gun was firing on the enemy as we went towards the beach.

#### Crawl In Mud

"There were no boats to bring him ashore. He was put gently on a patient cane stretcher and somebody swam in the water to bring it ashore. He died there, with shrapnel and shells still exploding around him.

"Our landing was a terrible business. Only one boat looked undamaged, but when it was lowered we found it had been holed by a splinter. It overturned, tipping us all into the water.

"I swam about in the freezing water for 100 yards and got on to the beach.

"I crawled on my stomach over half a mile of mud, then, up to my waist in snow, struggled on again.

"We found a Norwegian house some distance away, and when we said we were English were stripped and put to bed. A few hours later the woman told us in alarm that they ought to get along, and we walked through the snow fifteen miles to Balangen.

"A queer sight we must have made. Some were naked except for pieces of carpet that the women had torn up for covering. Others, who had been to a schoolhouse, were wearing women's clothes; others had torn up their rubber lifebelts and made socks with them.

#### Stayed In A School

"In the village we stayed in a school, and a cook collected food from the villagers which he made into meals.

"On Friday we heard there were two British destroyers in the fiord, and we heard the Warship open fire. Lieutenant Heppell borrowed a boat from the Norwegians and went out to contact the fleet, but came back disappointed.

"Then he found a German launch on a beach, in perfect order. He took charge of it, went out and met H.M.S. Ivanhoe and flashed with a torch.

"They sent boats to the pier to pick us up, and apparently while we were on our way to the destroyer some Germans, who had gone up into the mountains, came to the village and were taken prisoner."

Leading Telegraphist B. J. Rees, the man who sent the dramatic "Shall I go in?" message from the ship and the shore, helping those who could not swim.

Another member of the ship's company said:

"Our torpedo officer, Lieutenant Heppell, was a real hero. He saved at least five men by swimming backwards and forwards between the ship and the shore, helping those who could not swim.

#### Tore Off Clothes

"We got ashore, about 170 of us. Seventeen had been killed in the fight, and another two were missing.

"We could see about a dozen houses in sight, the usual wooden houses there are up there. We all made for the nearest.

"We were freezing cold. The water had been icy. Most of the men had discarded most of their clothing to swim ashore, and many more, who had arrived with some clothes on shore, had torn them off when they landed because they were so icy cold. It was warmer to go half-naked.

"Two hundred yards away there was a house. We ploughed our way through nearly six-foot deep of snow to it and found it had been left empty when the battle started.

"But soon the woman of the house and her daughter, a typically good-looking blonde Norwegian girl, came back and did all they could for us. There were eighty of us in that one house, and it only had five rooms.

## NORWEGIANS IN ENGLAND



NORWEGIAN officers who have arrived in England to consult with Military Intelligence officers before returning to Norway, seen walking in a London street in battle dress.

## Mr. STOKES (M.P. Soc.) IS ALL FOR PEACE

PEACE by negotiation with Hitler and the present German Government is the policy of Mr. R. R. Stokes, M.P. for Ipswich. Recently he gave the reasons for the faith that is in him to 400 of his constituents.

"I would negotiate with the devil," he declared from the platform of the Ipswich Public Hall.

Mr. Stokes is managing director of the famous engineering firm of Ransomes and Rapier, employers of 1,100 Ipswich citizens. He travelled for his firm, and is a Socialist.

Mr. Stokes wants general disarmament, because, as he explains, "no guarantee of peace can be worth the expense if every one remains armed."

"Some people," he said, "think we are going to restore Poland to the state she was in before the war. That is impossible. It is impossible to restore Danzig and the Corridor. All they can have is economic access to the sea."

Mr. Stokes also thinks we should return to free trade. All gold should be sent to the United States and then we should declare it valueless and start another monetary system. So far Mr. Stokes, stocky, smiling and genial, had his audience with him. They applauded. But they became silent as he went on:

#### SUICIDE IN NEW YORK

New York, May 4.

The Jewish Polish Capt. Max Finkelstein committed suicide by shooting himself. He was involved in a rail band irregularity. It will be recalled that he was assigned in 1938 to protect the German Consulate against anti-Nazi demonstrators. United Press.

## Picture Of a Traitor

IT'S Lord Haw-Haw, the Englishman who betrays his country for £15 a week broadcasting anti-British propaganda from Germany every evening.

He is William Joyce, formerly a British Fascist, who went to Germany before the war to work for Goebbels.

The scar on his right cheek was caused by a razor attack in Lambeth in 1924.



## Dog Got Jimmy, Aged 13, His Long Trousers

### Books For Britons In Enemy Camps

Books on a wide range of subjects will be available, and will be sent to prisoners who apply on the forms now being provided.

It is hoped that each camp will form a library to which prisoners will give their books when they have finished with them.

The Earl of Clarendon is chairman of the committee, which puts out that the scheme is supported by voluntary contributions.

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## CANADA MADE BIG PART OF IT

SLEDGES used by the British Army in Norway have been modelled on the sledge used by Scott on his Polar expeditions.

Equipment has been designed by experts like Mr. F. S. Smythe, the Everest mountaineer, and Mr. Ernest Shackleton, son of the late Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Polar explorer.

All the equipment is British made—a great deal of it in Canada—and the speed with which the supplies have come through creates an Army record.

This was disclosed by Mr. Leslie Burgin, the Minister of Supply, when the B.E.F. Norwegian equipment was displayed at his Ministry.

The equipment—it includes sleeping jackets for a temperature of 22 degrees below zero, ammunition boxes with quick release fasteners, and camouflage tunics—was piled on the sledges that accompanied Scott on his expeditions.

#### "Absolute Secrecy"

Mr. Burgin said:

"All the equipment for the B.E.F. in Norway was got together in absolute secrecy, and in spite of appalling weather conditions in less than a month.

"I do not think any force has been so splendidly equipped in so short a time.

"Regular production is now proceeding both in this country and in Canada."

Which calls for some explanation. Jimmy, a pupil at South Dorset Technical College, saw a dog struggling in Weymouth Harbour.

Men and boys were trying to rescue it.

Ladder-Sank

Jimmy tied a rope round his waist and started to crawl along a ladder laid across the mud.

But the ladder sank under him, and Jimmy, fingers numbed, had to be hauled back.

The dog was drowned. Jimmy was taken to a cafe and given a hot meal.

An ambulance driver produced some trousers for him and somebody fixed him up with a pair of shoes several sizes too big.

"I'm sorry about the dog," he said. "He was a nice little beggar."

## -h. O'REILLY

I read a headline in the train—It sounded as remote as heaven, And echoed like a strange refrain: "O'Reilly 66 for 7."

And I forgot the black-out night, Ceased slumbering in the censored weather,

And thought of cheerful men in white, Chasing a smallish bit of leather.

And Adolf seemed a wee bit thin, I thought, "He's not so blinking wily."

At least, he cannot make 'em spin Like Mister William J. O'Reilly!" H. R.

Mr. Burgin spoke of the difficulties the Ministry had to cope with.

#### Eight Men Per Sledge

"We did not expect British manufacturers to have a great deal of material in stock. So special manufacturers were called in and they collaborated with the British manufacturers.

"Soon we were able to produce suitable equipment and suitable materials. We have produced everything from specially lined overcoats, mittens, goggles, footless stockings to ammunition boxes, cooking stoves and special rifle-holders enabling a man to produce his rifle and fire in two seconds."

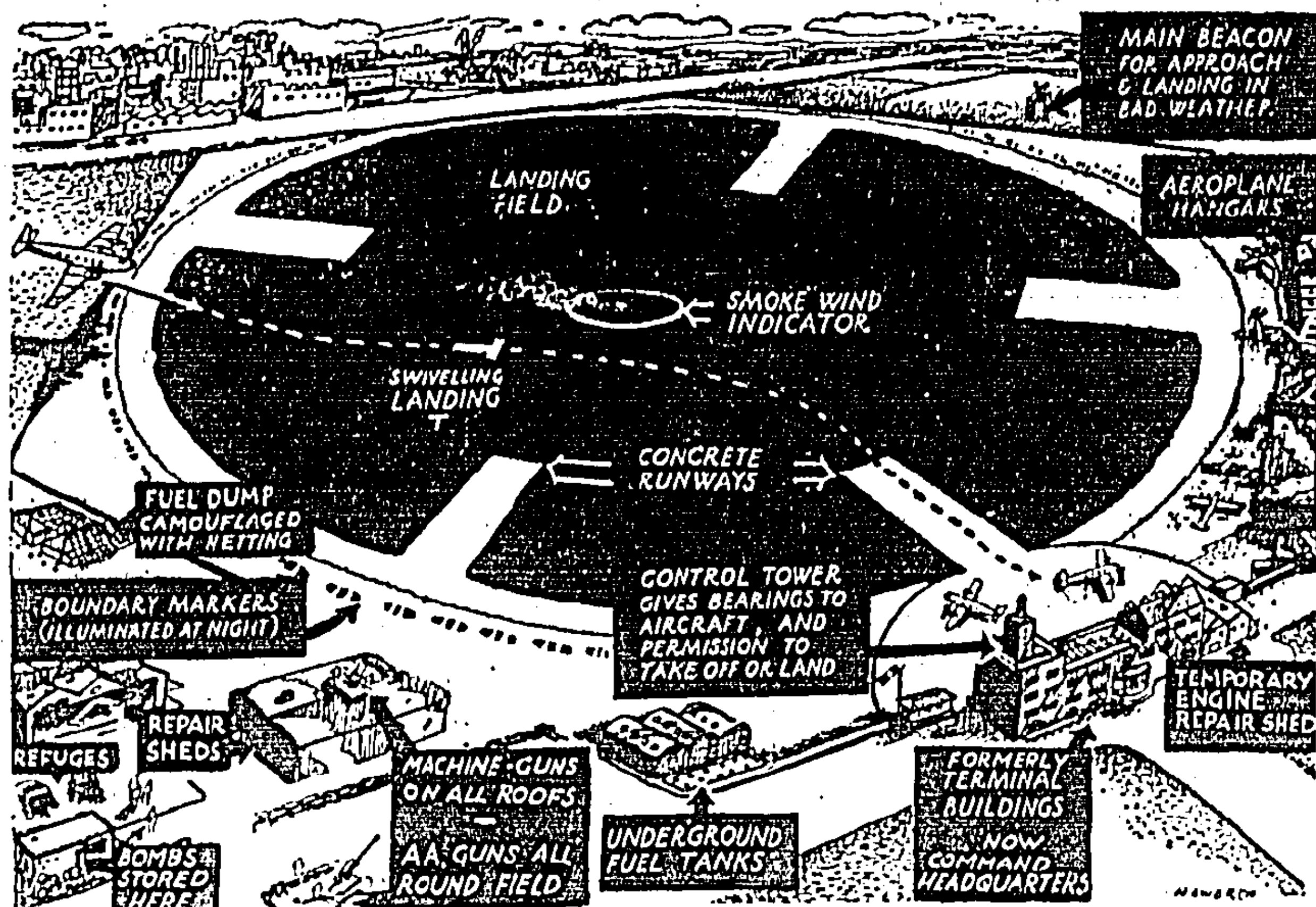
Eight men will be attached to each sledge and four will sleep in each of the two tents provided. The sledge can be loaded in a few minutes.



# MAGAZINE PAGE

## AERODROME BOMBED

These are the vital targets our British airmen go for



NUMBER one objective of British bombers in Scandinavia are the aerodromes—notably at Stavanger, Norway, and Aalborg, Denmark—which have been taken over by the Nazis.

How big is an aerodrome? What are the vital points a raiding bombing squadron must aim for to put the aerodrome out of action? Why is it necessary to make repeated raids?

The whole air field may cover several square miles of ground. Stavanger is particularly large, hence the need for repeated raids to prevent sufficient damage to cause aeroplanes from using at least one section of the field.

In bombing an aerodrome, however there are several key-points which, if once hit by bombs, render the whole field useless. Glance now at Haworth's sketch, showing the typical layout of a big aerodrome; notice those concrete runways; once they're pitted with bomb craters it takes days to repair them. In the interval it is unlikely that any aircraft would be able to take off.

What other key-points are there? Hangars full of valuable bombers and fighters; the radio control towers—nerve centre of the whole aerodrome—which guide "planes back to the base; the main buildings housing the headquarters staff and precious maps and plans.

The fuel storage tanks, of course, are an obvious target, but these are usually hidden below ground. Bomb and ammunition stores are protected by the latest arts of camouflage.

### Spotting the Rank CAPTAIN

This rank is regarded as the highest of a junior officer. A Captain acts as a Troop Commander in the cavalry and a Company Commander in the Infantry. In the Royal Artillery he is generally second in command of a battery.

His duties in the present-day Army, however, are almost entirely administrative, though in the absence of his Company Commander he assumes command of his unit.

He is responsible for such matters as the issue of clothing and pay, and keeping company accounts and for recreation and sport.

The word Captain comes from the Latin "Caput"—head.

Pay: £540 a year after 8 years' service; £586 after 11 years, and £668 after 14 years.



## Goebbels Isn't So Smart With His Propaganda

FOR years the Germans have proclaimed the excellence of their propaganda technique. But now it seems that they are not as smart as they thought they were.

You would have thought, for instance, that they would have preferred to gloss over the loss of the Graf Spee, and allow the world to forget how their "invincible" pocket battleship ("strong enough to destroy smaller ships, and fast enough to run away from bigger ones") was defeated by smaller and lightly armed British cruisers.

Yet they have made the amazing blunder of trying to focus public attention on it again. In propaganda sheets now being circulated in the Far East they attempt to refute the recent disclosure of the crew's refusal to put to sea and face British guns again. They quote a statement made by Captain Kay of the Graf Spee: "We, officers and men of the 'Admiral Graf Spee', call down the fact that the chief of the British navy does not shrink from fighting with the soldiers of

the German navy which he could not defeat in open battle. We have nothing but most profound disgust for these fighting methods of the British Navy!" A pretty cool speech from a man whose ship is lying on the mud of the River Plate estuary, utterly destroyed!

THE Germans scuttled their ship because they knew that certain defeat awaited her, at the hands of the navy which (according to Captain Kay) could not defeat her in open battle.

Or are we expected to believe that the Germans chose to break off the battle in order to have the interesting experience of scuttling their own ship?

Really, Dr. Goebbels, this is not in your best vein. The same interesting document quotes other claims, that the Graf Spee did not run away (but apparently only because the "attacking vessels had far higher speed"—an odd admission), and that she "suffered no essential damage to hull, armament, or machinery, but one lucky shot rendered her fire control tower inoperative".

ALL right, let us concede that she did run away. Let us just confine ourselves to pointing out that she was hounded into a neutral port as a bullock might be hounded into a shed by a couple of dogs—though the bullock could kill them both if only it had the courage to turn and fight.

The "lucky" shot excuse is a pretty lame story; there must be something far wrong with German warships if they can be put out of action by a single six-inch shell—"lucky" or otherwise—which did no "essential damage". No, Goebbels, you'd better lay off the Graf Spee episode: it really did you no good at all, twist it as you will.

### INANITY FARE



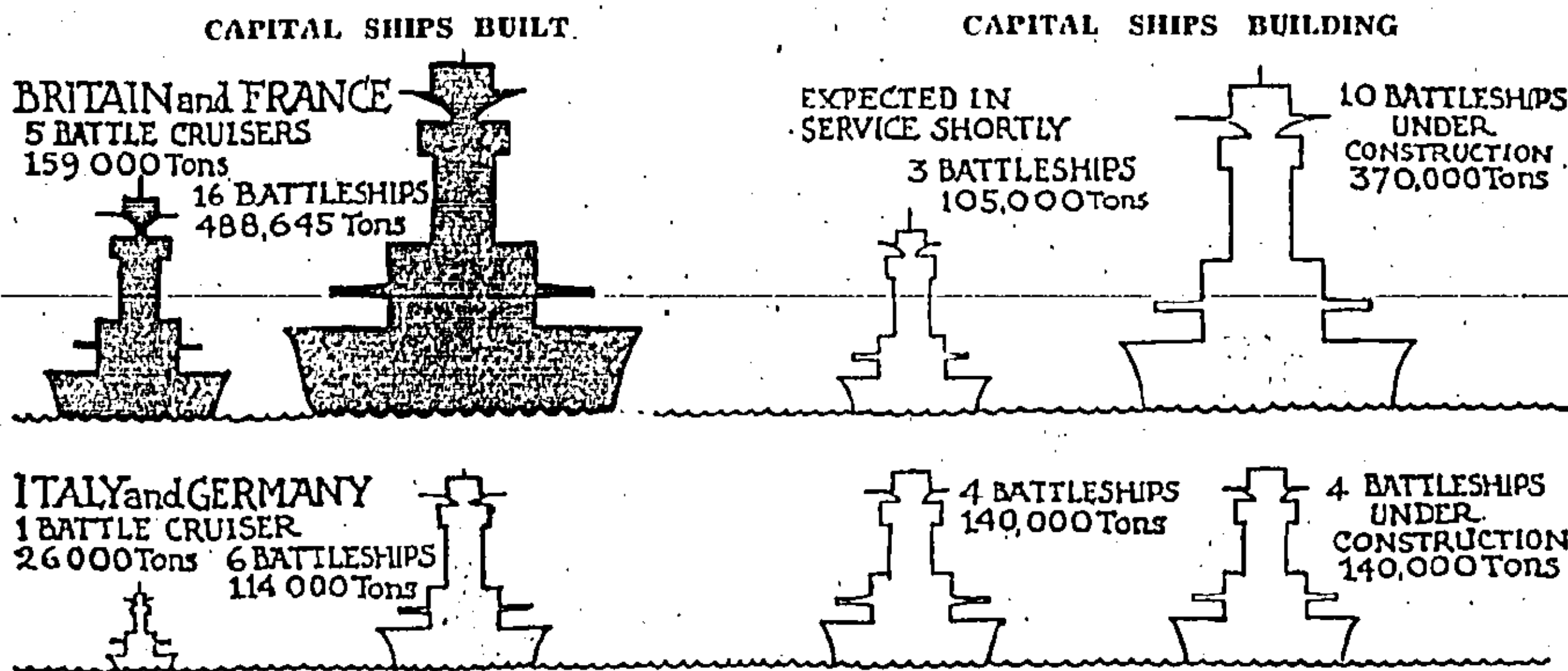
Poor Grace Moore singing "Ave Maria" As a career.

## NAVAL POWER AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

The hostile attitude of the Italian Press to the Allies gives point to a comparison of the combined British and French and the combined Italian and German strength in capital ships. The illustrations below of ships built exclude the tonnage officially reported to have been sunk. But the German ships, Scharnhorst and Von Scheer, which were officially reported to have been seriously damaged, are included in the Italian-German strength. Fourteen of the Allied ships (shown in black) have 15in. and five have 13in. guns. Four of the Italian and German ships have 12in. and three have 11in. guns.

In the comparison of ships nearing completion the Italians and Germans, having started building earlier, are given the advantage, but it is doubtful whether they should have it, since the Allies are able to build faster.

The Allies' superiority in categories other than capital ships is still more overwhelming. Hitler's strength was vitally weakened in the actions off Norway, and the British Fleet could rely on bigger forces for the Mediterranean than would have been possible a fortnight ago.



## Unsolved Mysteries of the Sea

By Paul Reilly

MANY fine ships have already been lost in the eight months of Nazi piracy. Many others will be lost before the piracy ends.

Some are lost without trace, to become another mystery of the sea.

The sea has many such mysteries. Take the story of the Flying Dutchman.

She was captained by a blaspheming Dutchman, Vanderdecken. In the teeth of a head wind, "strong enough to blow the horns off a bull," his ship was battling round the Cape of Good Hope.

His crew in panic begged him to turn about. He swore at them and went on drinking.

Then a vision appeared and, cursing the captain for a stubborn fool, condemned him for ever to sail the seas, unable to rest, unable to land, a phantom sent to haunt the waves, to torment and mislead succeeding generations of mariners.

THERE was the queer case of the Dutch emigrant ship Palatine which sailed for Philadelphia in 1702. She was beaten by gales off her true course. Discipline aboard collapsed. The crew held the emigrants to ransom, stole their savings and made off in the boats. The passengers, dying of disease and hunger, drifted helpless on to the beach of Block Island. The survivors were rescued, all except one woman who had gone mad and refused to leave.

The ship was set on fire, and the Palatine, blazing from end to end, drifted out to sea, with the screams of the maniac sounding above the roar of the flames.

And now, on the anniversary of the wreck, they say that a light like that of a blazing ship appears to the north of Block Island, and no one along the coast doubts that it is the Palatine Light.

MORE recent and more dramatic owing to the size of the boat was the fate of the 10,000-ton twin-screw Blue Anchor liner Waratah.

With a crew of 120 and 92 passengers she put out for Capetown from Durban on July 26, 1909. At six o'clock in the morning she was sighted by the Clan MacIntyre, a smaller and slower vessel bound for East London. The two ships exchanged greetings and compared weather reports. The Waratah passed on and in a few hours was hulled down on the horizon. She was never seen or heard of again.

The Clan MacIntyre reported heavy seas later in the day, and on the next day it blew a hurricane, but no distress signals were received and no wreckage found.

No evidence was given at the court of inquiry that gave any light on the fate of the ship and its human cargo. A fine, seaworthy modern liner had been swallowed up in a night without warning and without the usual pathetic relics left floating on the surface to mark the grave of a lost ship.

Two years later a sea-worn lifebuoy, battered and barnacle-covered, was washed up on a New Zealand shore seven thousand miles away. Beneath the barnacles the letters "WARAT" could just be deciphered. And that closed the story of a disaster that shocked the world as few have done in the history of ships.

NONE of us can have yet quite forgotten the tragic story of the training-ship Kobenhavn, the last and finest of the five-masted barques.

On December 14, 1928, the Kobenhavn sailed from Buenos Ayres for Melbourne with a complement of sixty, including forty-five young Danish cadets. Her course lay across the southern oceans, through the wildest seas known to sailors, through the "Roaring Forties" where the giant rollers sweep round the Cape and through seas made dangerous by icebergs from the Antarctic.

For 120 days no word had been heard from her. Though equipped with wireless she could only communicate with the world through other ships. Still there was hope. Her last voyage had taken as long. But time passed, her reinsurance quotation rose to 90 guineas per cent, and steamers set off their courses to search. The British ship Halesius, calling at the loneliest island in the world, Tristan da Cunha, in the Southern Atlantic, was the first to report news of a sailing vessel that answered the right description.

The islanders had seen a ship pass one January morning. She had five masts and a white band painted round her stern. They watched her drift off shore for three hours. They saw no one move on board. Only a jib was set. A current caught the vessel and she turned off into the mist and was not seen again. No wreckage was washed up and no further reports of the Kobenhavn were received. The fine barque with its youthful crew became another tragic, unexplained loss.

Only seven skeletons, discovered beside the remains of a lifeboat half-buried among the desolate sanddunes of a West African coast, seemed to provide a clue to the riddle. Pieces of tattered blue cloth clinging to the bones showed that the men had been sailors. From the shape of their skulls they were Nordic. But it was only a guess. No one could ever know whether these seven had indeed survived the wreck of the Kobenhavn. The sea had given up its dead but still kept its secret.

## Crossword Puzzle

By LAIS MORRIS

ACROSS

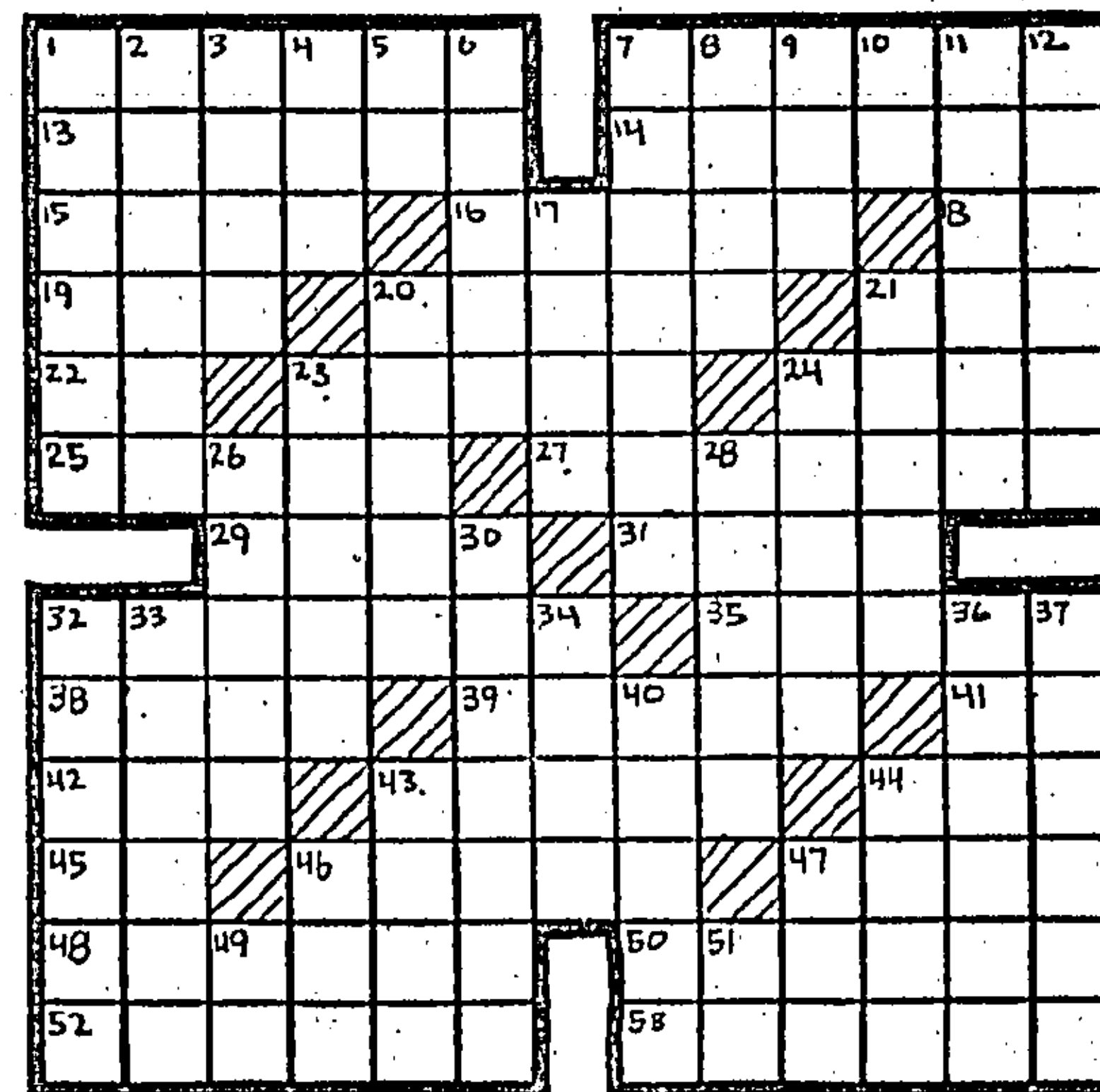
1—Maker of clothes  
7—Makes happy  
12—Last  
14—Outgoing insect  
15—Pierced out  
16—Dates positively  
18—Father  
19—Distract (abbr.)  
20—Make tidy  
21—Benjamin  
22—Engineering degree  
23—Adjust once more  
24—Faintly  
25—Referring to morals  
27—Tireless  
28—Wickedness  
29—Animal tribe  
30—Hundred  
31—Quick-tempered  
32—Charity award  
33—Draw liquid  
34—Egyptian god  
35—Is  
36—Hunan emperor  
37—Honor  
38—And (French)  
39—Tear away  
40—Long suffer  
41—Descent abruptly

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1—Thirteenth of December  
4—Legendary king of Britain  
6—Conjunction  
8—Mexican coins  
9—Stumped  
10—Till an end  
11—Stuffs; those who  
12—Till an end  
13—After Prohibition  
14—Places sports  
17—Ara Dele  
18—Queen Elizabeth  
19—Secretary of State  
20—Festering pus  
21—Classification of  
22—Species  
23—Her parts of feet  
24—Touches with bill  
25—Inventions  
26—Protective device  
27—Divalent  
28—Crouch in servility  
29—Master of headgear  
30—Stored stealthily  
31—Turner  
32—Deaf  
33—Broken track  
34—Lapse  
35—Nile of scale

DOWN

2—Bugs  
3—Torn shred  
5—Indian tent  
6—Land for snail



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Sir Neville Henderson described in Saturday's instalment how he was withdrawn from his post as British Ambassador in Berlin after Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia.

He was in London when the quarrel between Germany and Poland over Danzig began to assume grave proportions.

Then Britain, by announcing her pact of mutual assistance with Poland, plainly told the Nazis that further aggression in Europe would be met by force. Negotiations were begun for a pact with Russia—and Hitler began to shout about "encirclement."

Sir Neville returned to Berlin on April 25, 1939, to notify the German Government that conscription was being introduced in Britain.

AS in 1938, so once again in 1939, the summer months were spent in fruitless negotiation.

Moscow had now become the centre of the stage, and His Majesty's Government and the French Government sought sincerely but in vain to persuade the Russian Government definitely to assume the same obligations towards Poland as we ourselves had undertaken.

As soon as one alleged obstacle to Russian co-operation was overcome, Stalin produced another with unfailing regularity.

Nor did we cease during the same period constantly using our good offices at Warsaw, with a view to the avoidance of the kind of incident which Hitler was so skilful in turning to his own purposes.

## My warnings to the Nazis

For my part in Berlin I was preaching patience and giving solemn warnings to all and sundry.

My main and, indeed, almost sole object was to convince the Germans that any further act of aggression by them would mean war with Britain.

It was at the end of May, for instance, that I had my conversation with Goering, which I reported at the time and which constituted one of the documents included in the Blue Book issued by His Majesty's Government on the outbreak of war.

I made it quite clear to the Field Marshal that, while nobody desired more than we did an amicable arrangement between Germany and Poland in respect of Danzig and the Corridor, we were determined to oppose in future force.

Though Ribbentrop was at that time making great play with his own special brand of propaganda, to the effect that Britain would never fight over Danzig, the Field Marshal himself did not, on that occasion, appear to doubt that such was our fixed resolve.

It was, throughout the summer, quite useless to argue about the equal rights of the Poles to Lebensraum and economic existence, and in the end I gave up trying to do so and concentrated on the inevitable consequences of aggressive action.

## Hitler knows how to wait

The invariable retort of every German was that Britain had given a blank cheque to the Poles or had placed her sword in their hands.

My conversation with Goering led consequently nowhere in particular—as was, I fear, the fate of all my conversations, however stimulating, with him.

But, whatever may have been in Hitler's mind, war did not appear at that time to be either the desire or an immediate preoccupation of Goering.

It was on that occasion he showed me with pride the coloured sketches of the tapestries which he proposed to hang in his new dining-room at Karinhall.

I described them in my official despatch as drawings of "naked ladies," but I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that I did so in no disrespectful or suggestive spirit.

Had I anticipated that my despatch would ever be published, I should certainly have written "nude figures" in place of the cruder expression which I actually used.

These drawings were in fact very artistic, and I should not have referred to them at all. If it had not been to point the argument of patience, which had been the gist of all my talk with Goering that morning.

# Why Ribbentrop WANTED WAR

## Sir Neville Henderson

INSTALMENT 13



Fräulein von Ribbentrop, shown above wearing her best jewels, is heiress to a champagne fortune. Hitler escorted her in the grand march at an 'Axis' party she tendered Italy's Count Ciano at her 30-room Dahlem home.

That was why, when he read out the names of Mercy and Purity, etc., I took the opportunity to observe that I failed to see Purity among them.

Goering, who never missed a point, roared with laughter at the innuendo.

During the next four months the chief impression which I had of Hitler was that of a master chess player studying the board and waiting for his opponents to make some false move which could be turned to his own immediate advantage.

So long as Russia's final attitude remained unpredictable, he himself would not move.

In any case, his army would not be finally ready for all eventualities until the end of August.

That, in spite of all the secrecy of its preparations, was fairly evident.

When it was announced that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Tannenberg victory was to be held there on August 27, and that it would coincide with the visit of a German warship to Danzig, it did not need much prescience for me to abandon my rooted aversion to the popular habit of fixing dates for crises.

I wrote to Lord Halifax early in July, and foretold that the last week of August was likely to be very busy.

We had reached the last act of the drama, and the curtain for it had gone up on that momentous March 31 when Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons our agreement with Poland.

Both parties were now sparring for position.

## Red light for Poland

We sought at Moscow and Ankara to build up a peace front against aggression, while the Germans were working at Moscow, in the Baltic States and in the Balkans to make gaps in that front.

Both were to win successes and to suffer defeats.

But in the meantime there was a lull, which was likely to last for several months, and I reported to that effect at the beginning of May.

In the last days of that month I urgently represented to the Polish Ambassador the desirability of resuming conversations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but his answer was that he could do nothing till the German Government had given some evidence of its goodwill and readiness to talk.

On June 23 I motored to Hamburg to attend the local Derby and to visit some old friends of mine.

At it happened, a Polish horse was expected by many to be going to win the race, but he finished down the course to the keen satisfaction of all loyal Germans.

The atmosphere was already strained, and I remember feeling rather sorry for my Polish colleague, who was also present.

Yet everybody was friendly and courteous and appeared honestly glad to see one.

## Germans didn't hate Britain

Looking back on it all, one can only be impressed by the tragedy and futility of the present war.

There was no hostility to England among the mass of the people in Germany.

Goebbels' frenzied propaganda may, since the beginning of the war, have been successful in making young Germans hate German youth is being, and has for some years past, been educated up to hate us.

Nazi extremists, full of the mystical faith which seeks to impose German leadership on a world of German vassals, will always hate the chief barrier to the fulfilment of their overweening ambitions.

Resentment against the English, who nicknamed him Brickendrop, may inspire Ribbentrop's hatred, and the "fury of the woman scorned" may fan the passions of Hitler himself.

But the German people had no natural hatred for the British, and it is the saddest thing in the world that the two should fight.

Personally, up to the last, I never felt anywhere that I was other than welcome.

I attended two large parties at the end of that month, one given by Funk, who, after having succeeded Schacht as Minister for Economics, had later replaced him as President of the Reichsbank, and the other by Lutze, who was the chief of the S.A. or brown-shirts.

Everyone who was anyone in Nazi circles, with the notable exception of the Ribbentrops and Himmlers, were present at these parties.

For me, they were not so much social entertainments as opportunities to exchange views with all who were ready to listen and to talk.

I did my utmost in these numerous conversations to enlist the support of those most closely in touch with Hitler, with a view to inducing him to make some gesture which would open the door, if it were only an inch or so, to a response on Mr. Chamberlain's part.

But our negotiation with Russia, as long as they continued, were represented to me as an insuperable obstacle to any conciliatory initiative on Hitler's part.

Alas, it was all talk; for it was not the Lutzes and the Funks, or even the Braunschweitzes and Lamms, who decided policy.

The last thing which Hitler himself wanted was to start serious discussions with England.

I went to London for a few days in connection with private business at the beginning of July, and warned His Majesty's Government that the clouds were gathering.

By this time, the Russian negotiations had ceased to have for me, even the superficial appearance of any reality, and I still believe that from the outset Moscow never meant them to terminate in agreement with us.

On May 3, Litvinov, the Russian protagonist of the League of Nations, was relieved of his post as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. A few weeks later a new Soviet Ambassador to Germany was received with marks of quite unusual courtesy.

I decided, at the end of July, to seek for myself the opportunity of a personal meeting with Hitler. He was at Bayreuth at the time, attending the Wagner festival.

Though absolutely unmusical, I like Wagner. I had twice attended the whole of the Ring in Berlin, and I used this as an excuse to pay a visit to Bayreuth on July 29.

So far as my real objective was concerned, it was a complete failure. I had car trouble on the way down, and when I got there I found that Hitler was away in inspecting the Siegfried Line, accompanied by Ribbentrop, an ominous combination.

He got back on the last afternoon of my visit, but I only saw him at a distance in the Opera House.

Even so, if he had wanted to speak to me, Hitler could have done so, for he must have been informed that I was there.

But contact with the British Ambassador was not part of the game for him.

"War at any price!"

There were three parties in Germany at this time. One, far removed from Hitler's entourage, representing the mass of the people, was all for peace and still hopeful that Hitler's wizardry would enable him to achieve his aims without war.

A second was equally all for war at any price. It was confident in the might of Germany's Army and Air Force and in her invulnerability to attack from the west.

It was the party in closest touch with Hitler, and was constantly pressing him to go ahead regardless of the consequences, and arguing that in any case Britain either would not or could not fight.

There was a third party, which appeared really to believe that Britain's military preparations were being deliberately undertaken with a view to a preventive war, and which consequently argued that war in 1939 was better for Germany than war in 1940 or later.

I was repeatedly told by those in closest touch with him that Hitler himself professed to share this view.

The war atmosphere was spreading apace. France was now mobilising, and the country was united behind M. Daladier.

Britain was also girding up her loins, and in the middle of July extra fleet exercises had been announced, extra ships were placed in commission and some naval reservists were called up.

The underlying idea was to convince Hitler of our readiness for war.

It apparently failed to convince Ribbentrop, who to the last continued to assert that England would never fight.

I say "apparently" with intention, since I am still unable to credit even Ribbentrop with being so obstinately foolish as seriously to believe that England

would fall to honour her obligations.

There is no shadow of doubt that he was all the time saying so, to Hitler and to everyone. But that he believed himself what he said seems to me incredible.

By 1939 Hitler had become so great in his own esteem that he could afford to describe his Foreign Minister as the second Bismarck. He often said so to others, and no one was surer that it was so than Ribbentrop himself.

But the world had yet to be persuaded that it was so, and for this a war was necessary.

To ensure war any means were legitimate. If he could persuade Hitler, who possibly needed little persuading, to go to extremes by representing England as afraid of war, all the better.

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These extracts are taken from the book of Sir Neville Henderson entitled "Failure of a Mission," published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.

## Egging on the Fuehrer

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## TO-MORROW:

Hitler's jubilation over the Russo-German Pact—and my blunt retort. My messages to the Cabinet. Chamberlain's personal letter to Hitler. Why the war was postponed for a week.

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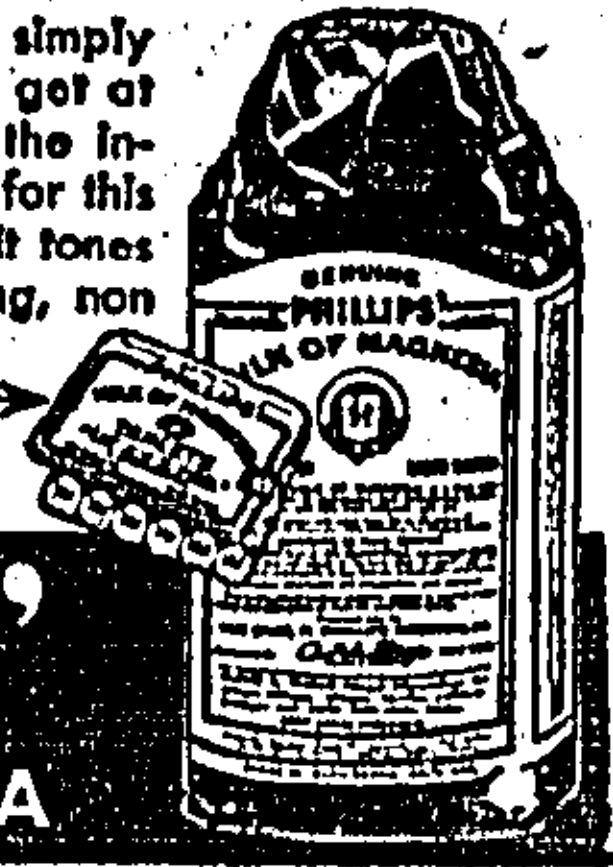
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1.03. Hildegarde (Vocal) and The Six Swingers.

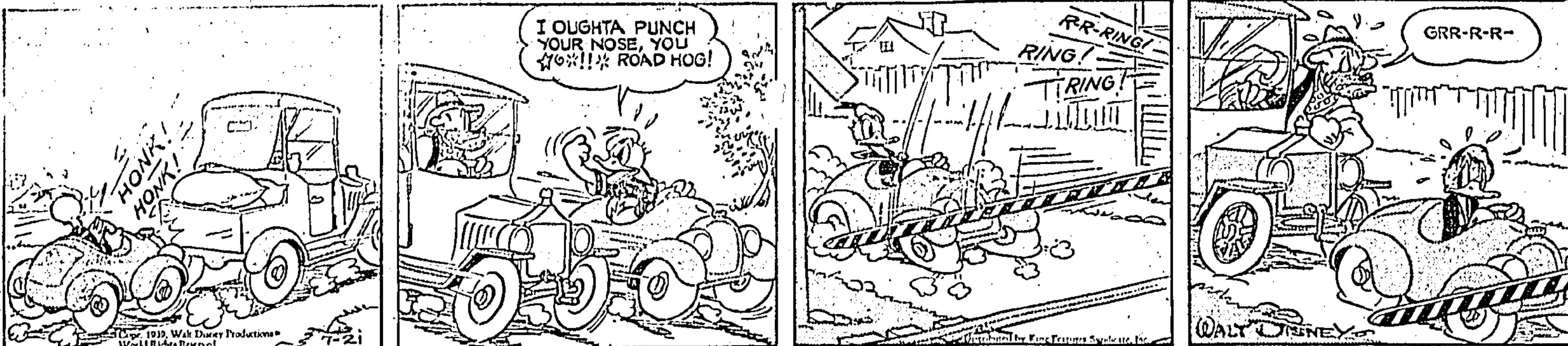
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## Danes Despair Under German Heel

A traveller from Copenhagen states that the Danish capital, once one of the gayest in Europe, has been plunged into despair. Day by day it is dawning upon the Danes what occupation by German troops means.

For four days before the Germans arrived a Nazi war film from Poland was shown at the Dagmar Theatre.

At a special performance of this film the German Minister spoke in warning words and mentioned what happened to a nation which resisted Germany.

A memorial of the 1864 war with Germany in Copenhagen attracts crowds of people, and small laurels and bouquets are discreetly laid at its feet.

This memorial is a statue of a Danish soldier carrying a little wounded trumpeter who has insisted upon being carried back into the line to rally Danish troops, thus bringing a turning-point in a battle.

### Army Chagrin

In Army circles chagrin prevails as there is talk of Denmark's lost honour, although it had been a foregone conclusion that if ever the Germans attacked it would be quite impossible to defend the land effectively.

Train services are greatly reduced. Suburban trains which used to leave every ten minutes leave now every hour.

King Christian is said to appear "broken up." It is believed that he was for some time undecided before he agreed to sign the proclamation of surrender. His Ministers reasoned with him on the uselessness of defence and the disaster it would bring to Denmark at small expense to Germany.

### Landed With Bicycles

German troops landing at Aalborg were resisted by Danish troops. The Germans overcame them after casualties on both sides. The Germans landed with bicycles, and a detachment rode off to occupy the bridge.

There seems to be no organised boycott of newspapers. Danes just do not wish to read the German news, and are not convinced when, under headlines such as "Foreign reactions" and "News from abroad," the most outlandish and unimportant newspapers are quoted for sympathy with the German action, at the expense of reactions in such

## THESE ARE THE NEW AIR FIGHTERS U.S. WILL SEND

THREE NEW types of American fighter planes—so new that none has yet been delivered to the U.S. Air Service—are to be built for large-scale delivery to the Allies.

The decision, which has been reached with unexpected suddenness, gives Britain and France priority over U.S. air squadrons for which the planes were originally designed and ordered.

According to the War Department at Washington, all three types are very fast and capable of dealing either with enemy bombers or fighters.

### Single-Seat Monoplane

They are the Bell P-39, Curtiss P-40, and Lockheed P-38. The initial "P" indicates "pursuit," which is the American equivalent of "fighter."

Their performance is still secret, but here is the latest information about them:

### U.S. Placed Big Order

The P-39 is being produced at Buffalo, New York, by the Bell Aircraft Corporation.

It is a single-seat monoplane, powered by a liquid-cooled Allison engine of 1,000 h.p., and fitted with retractable tricycle undercarriage. Entrance to the cockpit is by a side door.

The Bell Aircraft Corporation was formed in 1935. Its president, Mr. Lawrence D. Bell, is well known in London.

The P-40 is already in production. Its builders, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation of New York, announced last year that the U.S. Army Air Corps had placed a contract for the P-40, and that it was the biggest order for one type of plane ever signed in peace-time.

Like the Bell P-39, the Curtiss P-40 is an all-metal, single-seat monoplane with 1,000 h.p. Allison engine.

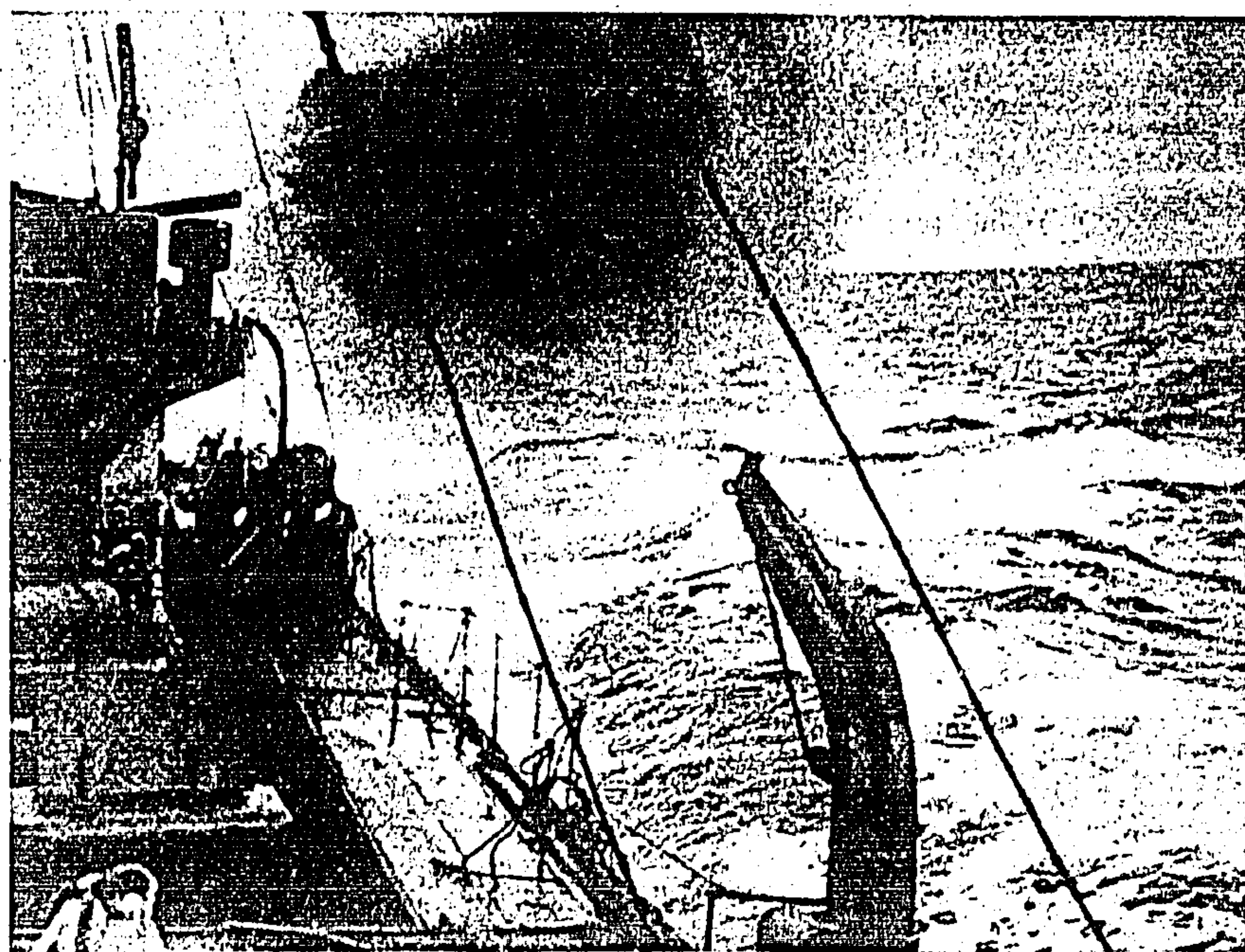
The Curtiss Corporation was established in 1910. Its Hawk fighter has been supplied in large numbers to the French Air Force and has already given an excellent account of itself over the Siegfried Line.

### Speed Secret

The Lockheed P-38 is a single-seater with twin fuselage and twin Allison engines. As in the case of the Bell P-39, it has a retractable tricycle undercarriage and is of all-metal construction.

Its performance is believed to be exceptionally high.

No details of its speed have been disclosed. The prototype flew across the American continent—from Burbank, California, to New York—in seven hours.



## PRO-BRITISH AT LONG LAST

DUBLIN.

EIRE IS NEUTRAL in the present war, but there seems to be no question about the sympathies of the people. Those who are not actually friendly to Britain are hostile to Hitler.

The first man tackled on the subject was a newspaperman who appeared to have no bigoted opinions on any of the common topics of political controversy.

"How do the people feel about the war?" a correspondent asked him.

"They're glad to be out of it," he replied with conviction.

"But where do their sympathies lie?" "Oh, they want the Allies to win, of course."

The next was a rather dispassionate and apparently shrewd observer who was for Cosgrave and against De Valera. He agreed that the people were glad to be out of the war and that they sympathised with the Allies.

"What about the I.R.A.?" "They don't count," he said. "If it wasn't for German-American money there would be nothing heard of them."

"The people generally are all for the Allies."

### The Friendly Man

A friendly man in the hotel lounge saw me drinking coffee, invited me to make it whisky, and, with that genial Dublin insistence that won't be denied, made it a double instead of the requested single. Then he told me a large part of the story of his life, many years of which had been spent in Canada.

I put the question to him. "No doubt in the world about it," he said. "We're all pro-British now. I'm pro-British for the first time in my life."

"My father was a rate-collector, and my mother was a rebel—rest their souls—but I am pro-British now. We all know there's no question about the right or wrong of this war."

I sought out a Republican, a mild-mannered little man who had once played a part in politics, and who, though not an active member of the I.R.A., was in sympathy with their aims and in favour of their methods.

### Religion One Reason

He entertained me for a time with the tale of Ireland's grievances. When he stopped for breath, I asked him about Irish sympathies in the war. He hesitated.

"Don't the people feel," I asked, "that if Britain went down, they would be at the mercy of Hitler?"

"We don't want Hitler to win," he said. "You see, the Irish people are against him because of his persecution of the Catholics."

"If there was no partition in Eire," he said, "we would be as friendly as

## Bread for pigs pays better than bread for soldiers

UNABLE to get enough meal for their pigs, Isle of Wight farmers asked a Ryde baker to bake bread for the troops.

They offered to pay him two-pence a gallon more than the Government pays for baking bread for the troops.

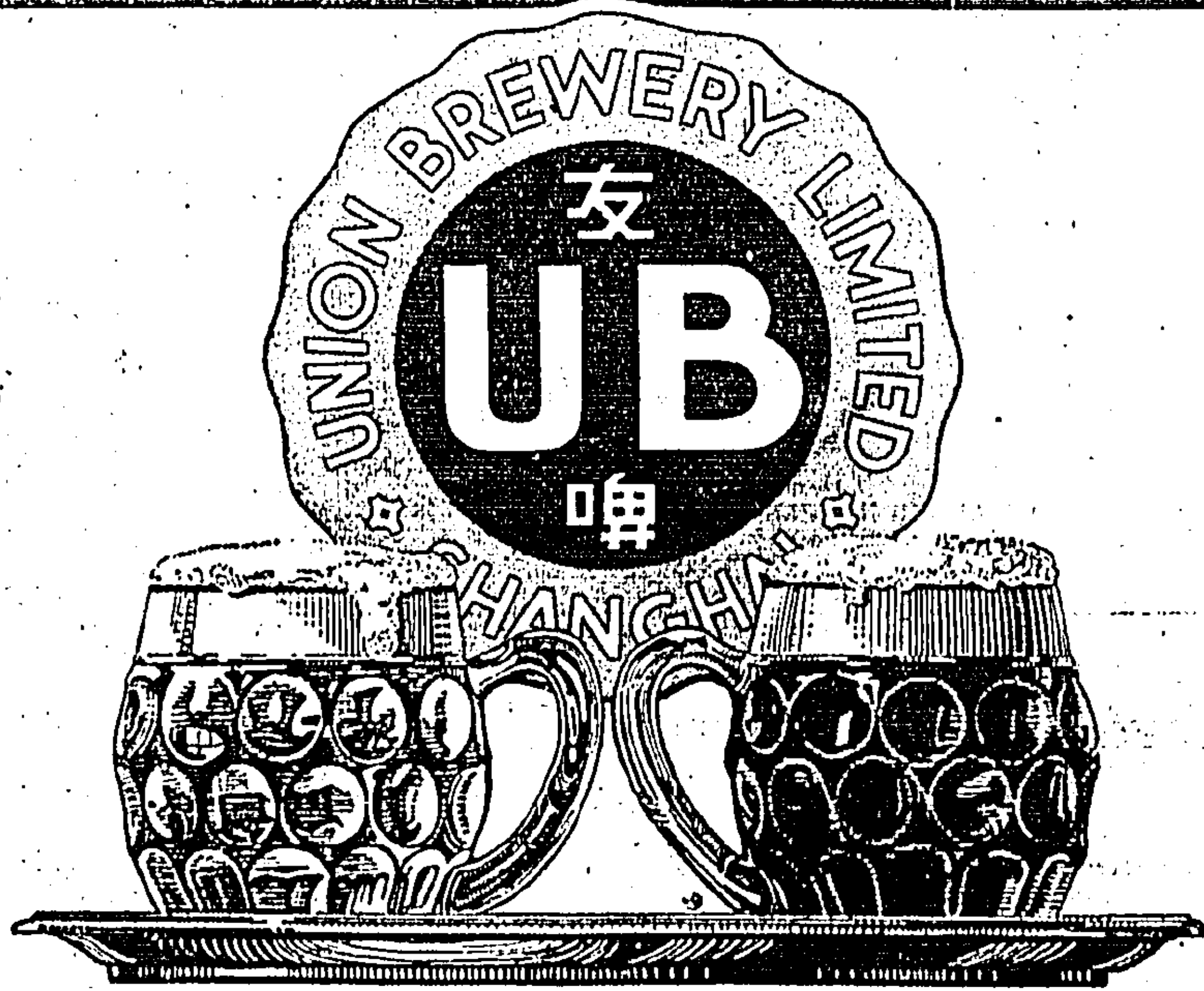
The baker asked the local food officer if it would be all right for him to bake bread for the pigs. The food officer said "Certainly not," and then he told the food control committee about it.

The committee decided that he was right, and further they will bring the matter at once to the attention of the Ministry of Food.

### DIPLOMATS CONFER

London, May 5.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Professor Kolst, and the Norwegian Defence Minister arrived in London to-day to consult the British Government. With them were the British Minister to Norway and his wife and the wife of the French Minister to Norway.—Reuter Bulletin.



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## Brides of 1700 Were Sometimes In Nude

HAVERHILL, Mass.—At least one New England bride of the early 18th century had an economical trousseau. Her wedding gown was simply a sheet.

Record of this unusual attire was found in a manuscript collection in the Andover Public Library by the PWA historical records survey. The ceremony was performed Dec. 24, 1733, at Bradford, now a part of Haverhill.

Such marriage ceremonies were called "mock marriages" and, it is believed, were common in England and the American colonies.

Although the usual costume of the "mock marriages" was a white sheet, or chemise, the bride at times wore nothing at all.

The unusual procedure was based on a belief that if a man married a woman who was in debt he would be held liable for her indebtedness if he received her at the hands of the minister or magistrate with any of her property. It also was believed that if a woman married a man who was in debt, his creditors could not take her property to satisfy them provided he received nothing from her.

Appearance of a nude bride-elect at a church in Birmingham, England, in 1797, precipitated dissension in the parish. The minister refused at first to perform the ceremony, but married the pair when he could find no ecclesiastical rule which would excuse him.

Modesty generally forbade such exhibitions and various expedients were devised to neutralise the desired effect and avoid undesirable features.

One method was for the unclothed bride to stand in a closet and extend her hand, through a hole in the door to grasp the hand of the groom during the ceremony. Others stood behind screens and put their hands out at the sides.

Eventually, according to the records, immodesty was overcome in these parts by the groom furnishing the bride with her trousseau, retaining little to the clothes himself. This was done in the presence of witnesses to provide factual testimony in case the husband was subject to a suit for any debt his wife might have contracted before their marriage.



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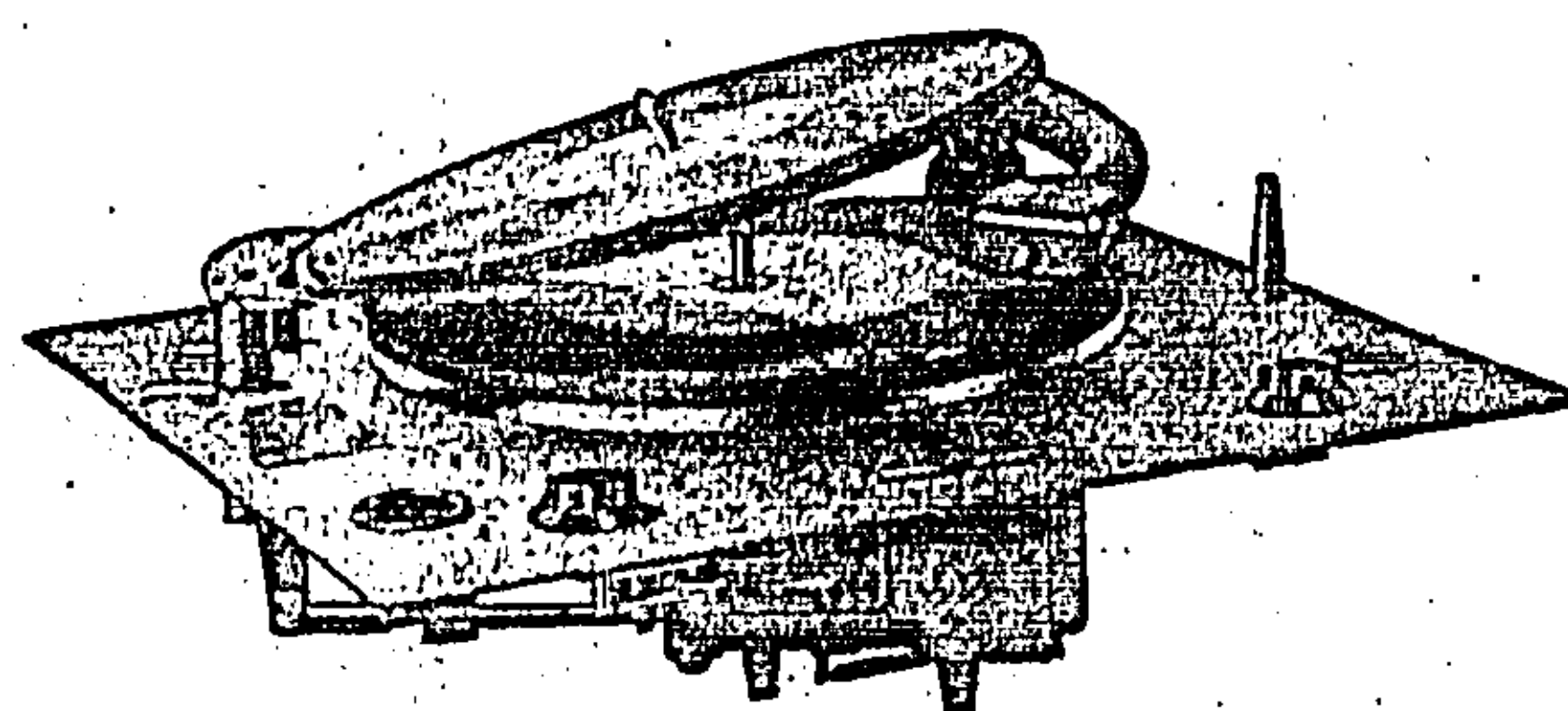
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

Monday, May 6, 1940.  
Wyndham St., Hongkong  
Telephone: 26015

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### Germans in Britain

When one speaks of Germans to-day one is apt to forget that there are large numbers of them who are scattered over the world, homeless, and without the rights of citizens. In Great Britain alone there are more than 50,000 refugees from Germany or Austria, most of whom love their native country, yet desire its defeat in war. Their position has become even more difficult than before the outbreak of war, for they can neither return to their native land nor be regarded as dangerous enemy aliens in the country of their asylum.

To the authorities in Britain they presented a problem which demanded delicate handling, for it was obvious that many of these Germans might be useful to the Allied cause, but among them were a few who might be agents of the enemy. A solution was found by the appointment of a larger number of tribunals which were instructed to deal as quietly as possible with the foreigners whose cases they were to examine, sending suspicious cases to internment camps, imposing mild restrictions on others, and leaving the remainder free to do what they liked. Of the 62,000 Germans or Austrians whose cases were reported on before January 15, only 120 were interned, 5,416 were placed in the second category, while 42,697 were released from all restrictions.

The last named are free to take up any occupation they like, and nearly 1,000 have actually joined the British fighting forces. It is one of the advantages possessed by the Allies that they have on their side large numbers of well-informed and highly intelligent Germans who understand conditions in Germany and the psychology of the German people, and are now ready and anxious to put their knowledge at the disposal of Britain and France. In expelling Jews and making their country unsafe for other Germans who have disagreed with the regime, the Nazis have made a present to their opponents of some of Germany's best intellects.

# MALAYA UNDER THE RULE OF THE NAZIS—A NIGHTMARE

The article below was published in the "Straits Times" and is re-published in the "Telegraph" with acknowledgments to our contemporary in Singapore. "Hongkong" could well be substituted for "Malaya" in the text.

I found myself walking through the streets of Singapore, but there was a curious atmosphere about the place. It did not seem at all like the old Singapore I used to know. I had a heavy, drugged feeling and for a moment I wondered whether the impression of strangeness did not arise from causes within me and not from changes without. But then I began to notice things that were too unmistakable to be due to hallucination. For one thing all the signs over shops and on office doors that used to be in English were in German now—words as long as snakes in thick, awkward style lettering. For another there was a plague of swastikas over the city, on flags, on plaques, on armlets, which struck upon my eye with their sharp outlines. I stared about me incredulously.

There were Chinese, Indians, and Malays as there had always been, but they seemed to have lost the carefree air that I remembered. They went about furtively, glancing often to left and right. They did not gather in groups to laugh and chat, but walked in twos or threes and hurriedly as if they feared that they might be intercepted. Perhaps the police had something to do with it? There were many more police than I had ever seen but they were not the old Malay mata-mats and the Sikhs. They had disappeared. In their place there were Europeans in brown uniforms and all carrying automatic rifles with their fingers playing at the triggers. Their faces were a frown. From time to time other European and African soldiers in unfamiliar uniforms marched past in detachments carrying rifles. S. A. men, may be. One detachment had a band playing the "Horst Wessel Song" which broke weirdly across the muffled sounds of the city.

Impatient to learn the secret of the mystery I approached a middle-aged Chinese who looked like a businessman intending to ask him to explain things to me, but when he saw me he edged away and I realized that he was anxious to avoid any contact with Eurasians. Just then one of the European policemen in the strange uniform stepped up to me and speaking sharply in German asked me for my identity card. My German was rather rusty but I understood him and felt automatically in my pocket. For a moment I found a card there with my photograph on it and a mass of particulars concerning me and my movements and an inter-section of official stamps. The policeman looked at it carefully and then handed it back to me with a curt nod. I saw him approach another Asiatic in the same way and then I realized that no one could be at large without an identity card.

My experiences were disconnected and often confused—but there were extremely clear and lucid intervals, more intense and disturbing than I can describe. I found myself at a book-stall looking for the familiar "Straits Times." "Free Press" or "Tribune" seeking a doubt, for the solution of the mystery of what had happened to Singapore. But I could find none of them. All the newspapers were in German and I picked up a "Singaporesche Beobachter" paying for it with a nickel five-penny piece I found in my pocket. I edged away into a corner to look at it.

My German, as I say, was rusty but I could get the gist of the news and the articles. (How grotesque the heavy black type looked against the white background.) One Indian of Battery Road—Berchtholdstrasse was the name I caught sight of on a wall. I was astonished at the tone of the paper—so different from the catholic outlook and interest of the old press of Singapore. A new struggle was to come, this time with America. It seemed, and the paper was striving to instil into the hearts of that country and of its people. The Americans, it appeared were trying to encircle the Great German Empire and to deny it its Lebensraum in the wide prairies of the Middle West, and to deprive it of access to the cotton fields of Georgia and Carolina so essential for Greater German clothes and Greater German bombs. The U.S.A. was an effete democracy controlled by Jews, negroes, and Chicago gangsters etc.—all the old stuff but even more violent and rabid. There was some Malay news but it read strangely. A demonstration of Hitler Youth was to be held in Penang, a conscript labour battalion was to be reviewed on the Goeringplatz in Singapore.

Three hundred Chinese, one hundred and eighty Indians, and seventy Malays had been sent to the concentration camps at Segamat, Kajang, and Pulau Jerjak for crimes against the German state. I noticed, too, that a department called the State Tin and Rubber Control seemed to own all the mines and estates and there were figures showing the exports to Germany which absorbed nearly all the output. There was also an official notice by the Staatsamt stating that workers who did not produce their quota or who failed to put in an average of twelve hours a day for six days a week would be punished by being deprived of their ration cards. All food was rationed, I gathered. I

saw a reference too to the Koenig-Marschal Goering Ten Year Plan of Self-Sufficiency for Malayan India (Good God, I thought, had they got the Netherlands Indies too!) But my head failed to piece it all together to make complete sense.

Now I was looking for the vernacular press. Perhaps there I should find a clue. I asked a Malay where I could get "Warta Melayu." He looked at me suspiciously for a moment and then said, "Lama suda berkanji tunni!" It had been suppressed, that or the paper advocating Malayan nationalism. I asked for the "Sin Chew Jit Poh," the "Union Times," or the "Sin Kuo Min Jit Poh."

They had all disappeared. All I could get was a single sheet written in very bad Chinese which spoke of the duty of the Chinese to serve the Greater Germany. There was not a word in this paper—the Tai Tak Kwok Yat Po or the German Chinese Gazette. It was called about the Sino-Japanese War which I had seen from a small item in the "Singaporesche Beobachter" was still going on. Chinese nationalism, though, was referred to in a leading article as a dangerous heresy which was adhered to only among the criminal classes of the Chinese in Malayan India.

My recollection, as I have said, is discontinuous and imperfect, but I do remember that I began to feel a little more resigned to this monstrous world though more curious than ever to know what had happened to the land I had lived in. I managed to talk to a number of the people who seemed dreadfully afraid of the police and would speak only when they were sure that they were unobserved. But I was able to piece together the things they told me and gain a general impression of the shape of things that had come to pass.

There were no longer any Malay States or Malay rulers. They had been abolished. The Indians were referred to in a leading article as a dangerous heresy which was adhered to only among the criminal classes of the Chinese in Malayan India. The whole of Malaya and the Netherlands Indies had become a single German colony under a Governor-General in Singapore. The Legislative, Federal, and State Councils had gone. All the powers of government were vested in the Eastern Branch of the Nazi Party, itself responsible to the Nazi Party of Germany. Arising in Kelantan had been ruthlessly suppressed and over 30,000 Malays had been killed. Education had been standardized under a Nazi programme. All the Malay, Chinese, and Indian schools had been taken over by the government. German was taught in all the schools but only so much as would enable pupils to understand the commands of their overseers or to use the tools of their trade. There were a few middle schools in which a higher standard was taught but these were merely factories for producing clerks and the textbooks were full of the glories of Nazism and the glories of the Aryan Race and the highest function of the graduates, they said, was to serve their German masters without question. One Indian told me how he had been flogged for being in possession of a pamphlet of the illegal Congress Party.

Here my recollection becomes vague again. The dull chloroformed feeling returned to me. The veil lifted for a second or two at a time and I seemed to be travelling in a train. The carriage was labelled "Aryans Only" and I saw Asiatics being herded into trucks in another part of the train. I heard the guttural shouts of a German major who was swelling at the neck and cursing an Asiatic of some sort. It seemed to me back to Germany when I was a prisoner-of-war. When my recollection cleared I found myself in surroundings that were again familiar. I recognized the streets and the building of Kuala Lumpur.

But it was a changed—an unnatural Kuala Lumpur. It seemed a city of condemned souls, a limbo of hopelessness. Petaling Street which had been so full of animation was like a Chinese cemetery on All Souls' Day. There were shell holes and bullet marks on the buildings which I could not explain. Gangs of coolies passed through the streets marching under overseers. The overseers carried whips. There was a curfew at dusk and the old bright lights of my time shone no more.

Now I was trending the staircase of the old Supreme Court. A trial was going on. A German was charged with listening-in to the American wireless. He was sentenced to six years penal servitude. But I could see no Asiatics anywhere except the court ushers and interpreters for witnesses. I met an educated, looking Indian in the corridor.

"Where are the Asiatics?" I asked him in English. "Where are the Chinese and Indian lawyers?" He gazed at me in astonishment. I repeated by question and then he, seeing that I was genuinely ignorant and that we were alone, put his finger to his lips and said in whisper.

"They have been abolished. Surely you know that? Where have you come from? I was a lawyer once with a big practice—under the English of course. Now I am an interpreter on forty marks a month. It is a ghastly fate that or the concentration camp at Kajang. But haven't you read 'Mein Kampf'? Don't you know the passage about native lawyers and semi-apes?" He smiled bitterly.

"Is that it?" I exclaimed. "But where are the courts for Asiatics?" "They have another court. Where the Magistrate's Courts used to be. But there is no code of law, no lawyers to argue. Everything is decided by the German magistrate. The punishment is heavy fines or flogging—sometimes worse. Even for trivial offences. The prisons and the camps are full. Life is ghastly. Rations you can't live on. There is nothing you could buy in the shops if you had the money. The Ten Year Plan comes first and last. But," he added gritting his teeth and a savage light coming into his eyes. "Their time will come. The Americans will blockade Malaya and we shall rise."

A policeman was coming along the corridor. My Indian friend turned quickly on his heel. Shapes became indistinct again. I felt I wanted to cry out like a man who was being suffocated—and then, thank God I woke up!

What a marvelous relief it was to find myself in my bed, bathed though I was in a cold sweat. I went to the verandah of the house in which I was staying and there was the Union Jack still flying over Government House. A mata-mata was on his beat down below at the corner. I could hear the British warships in the harbour. Once again, Thank God! It had been nothing but a ghastly nightmare!

Now a few of you who have read my nightmare may be inclined to think that it is a mere fantasy full of exaggerations and stretchings of possibility. More propaganda in fact. Now listen to this.

The Right Honourable L. S. Amery, one-time Secretary of State for the Colonies, tells us that no special criminal code for natives of German colonies was ever worked out. In 1912 the German Reichstag Deputy, Dr. Mueller, said:

"Our civil and military administration of justice is simply indefensible. With regard to native justice and administration there exists an incredible uncertainty concerning the powers of the administrative authorities. One judge uses the German Penal Code without further ado, another does not use the Penal Code at all. In short our criminal proceedings are in a condition which leaves the native entirely without rights."

In 1909, another Deputy, Herr Storz, had said:

"Nothing shows the difference in the position as to the rights of natives in German and English colonies so much as the administration of justice; the English solemn, earnest, entirely hedged in by guarantees of justice, the German courts everything without form, and even if the intention to deal out justice be there... everything surrounded with the appearance of force and arbitrariness."

Herr Storz went on to point out that whereas English District Commissioners could decide only minor matters, German officials without judicial training could decide on the life and death of natives subject only to the confirmation of the Governor who would invariably go by his subordinate's report.

Sir Hugh Clifford, afterwards Governor of the Straits Settlements, in his official report on Togoland says that the public was excluded from all German courts, every case being practically tried in camera. German magistrates were bound by no criminal code, far less by any code of criminal procedure, in cases where natives were concerned. The only criminal code in force in Togoland was expressly applicable to Europeans exclusively. In practice this meant that any native, no matter how innocent of an intention to give offence or how unconscious he might be of having done so, was liable to be flogged or otherwise punished by almost any German official whom he had the misfortune to displease.

The statements of Deputies like Judge Roehren, Herr Bebel, and others in the Reichstag debates confirmed this as well as the terrible severity of the punishment inflicted. Deaths caused by floggings were frequent. Not only men, but women and children were liable to flogging. One of the revolts in Kamerun was caused by Deputy-Governor Klotz ordering the flogging of twenty women, wives of native soldiers, for being lazy. The native soldiery and native police, indeed, were generally given a dangerously privileged position in order to attach them to their rulers. On the other hand the native chiefs themselves were continually flogged.

Do not imagine that it was merely underlings who committed these

brutalities. The very head of the administration could be guilty. In 1937, as the result of Reichstag protests, Dr. Karl Peters, then Imperial Commissioner in German East Africa, was brought before a disciplinary court in Germany on a variety of counts. Evidence was given of terrorism, plunder, the flogging and chaining of women and children, forced concubinage and murder. The most atrocious of his crimes was the hanging of a native youth, ostensibly for stealing cigarettes, really for visiting Peters's native concubines. One of them had fled for protection to a neighbouring chief, and was also hanged after having been flogged day after day until her back resembled "chopped meat." Peters was dismissed the service—not for the crimes he had committed, but for giving false reports to his superiors. Subsequently he was granted his pension, and a statue in his honour was erected at Dar-es-Salaam. Herr Hitler described him as a "model, if stern, administrator."

Under the government of Herr von Puttkamer in the Cameroons, the Akwa chiefs petitioned to the Reichstag in 1905 against the excessive flogging and ill-treatment of their people, and were promptly arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for their audacity (Have you ever heard of that happening to persons in Malaya who dared to petition the Secretary of State?). The matter was taken up in the Reichstag, the sentences on the chiefs quashed, and the whole administration of the Colony inquired into, with the result that the Governor was found guilty of "administrative laxity," fined £50, and retired.

And there are many other cases which I have no time to mention. In my nightmare I imagined the suppression by the Nazis of a rising in Kelantan. Is this fancy or exaggeration too? Listen.

In German South-West Africa there was a tribe of natives called the Hereros. It was the settled policy of the Germans to compel them to work as hired labourers upon the lands they had heretofore owned. To begin with they were allotted cattle reserves. "These cattle reserves," wrote Herr Karl Dove, "are an obstacle to the economic development of the country, for it is without doubt owing to this reason that so few of the Hereros enter the service of Europeans," while the Deutsche Sudwest-afrikanische Zeitung, the German South West Africa Times, stated that "the country must be inhabited by white colonists. Therefore the natives must disappear, or rather put themselves at the disposal of the whites, or retire into the reserves set apart for them."

In the end the government decided that they must disappear, and with characteristic German thoroughness set about causing them to disappear. In the Herero War of 1904-1908 General von Trotha's policy was, in effect, a policy of extermination. Driving the whole tribe into the Kalahari Desert. At the end of the struggle only 15,000 Hereros were left out of a population of 80,000.

In 1905 the Maji-Maji rising in East-Africa led to the killing off by the rifle and by starvation of 120,000 natives.

Before General von Trotha began his campaign of massacre he issued a proclamation. "The Hereros' nation must leave the country. If the people do it not I will compel them with the 'big tube.' Within the country every Herero, with or without a rifle, with or without cattle, will be shot."

Now I have not been raking through the records to find facts discreditable to the German administration. No raking was required. The instances of ruthlessness and cruelty stand out in any account of the German colonization in Africa. "It was impossible in Africa to get on without cruelty," said Herr Dove. All this was before the last war. In those days there was some democracy in Germany. Humane men could criticize questions could be asked by Deputies in the Reichstag. Germany was sensitive to world opinion. Since the Blood and Iron have come back into their own. The Nazis make it plain beyond all doubt that the only business of colonies is to serve the arbitrary will of the ruling race. The following words of Hitler have been quoted by His Excellency the Governor. "They cannot too often be brought to the notice of those who might forget the Nazi gospel and the intention of the Nazis if they were victorious."

"One hears from time to time," says Herr Hitler in "Mein Kampf," "that a negro has become a lawyer, teacher, tinner or the like. This is a sin against all reason. It is criminal lunacy to train a born semi-ape to become a lawyer. It is a sin against the Eternal Creator to train Hottentots and Kaffirs to intellectual professions." And we need not imagine that Herr Hitler regards Africa as a much more favourable light than he does negroes. All who are not Aryans, the Superior Race, are inferior, and all who are not Europeans, even if not semi-apes, are no more than sub-men. We need have no doubt as to what would happen to Malaya under Nazi rule. The Fuehrer's scholarship is confined to the study of "Inventive, efficiency, and the use of a throw."

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.



## ASSAULTED POLICE OFFICER

### Incident Outside Hongkong Hotel

M. D. Dietrich, of Prince Edward Road, appeared before Mr. R. E. Edwards at the Central Magistracy this morning and was fined \$70 on charges of assault and behaving in a disorderly manner.

He was charged with assaulting Sub-Inspector Oram at Pender Street and behaving in a disorderly manner at the Central Police Station.

Mr. W. A. Mackinley pleaded guilty on behalf of the defendant.

**Wanted To Fight**

Sub-Inspector Oram said that at 1.30 a.m. on Sunday, he saw defendant outside the Hongkong Hotel. Defendant was going to fight another man.

Sub-Inspector Oram requested him not to fight and told him to leave before he got into any trouble.

"Who the hell are you," asked defendant. Sergeant Brown, who was present, then produced his identity card.

At this stage, said Sub-Inspector Oram, defendant passed several remarks.

These were written down and handed to the Magistrate to read.

Continuing, Sub-Inspector Oram said that defendant struck him on the left eye.

"Your Worship can see where he struck me," he continued.

Defendant was taken into custody and at the Central Police Station made further remarks. These were also written down and handed to the Magistrate in Court.

**No Recollection Of Affair**

Mr. Mackinley said that the incident was very unfortunate and that the defendant had no recollection of it at all.

He remembered going to the Hongkong Hotel and woke up in the Police Station.

"He was throughout the whole time very much under the influence of liquor," continued Mr. Mackinley, "and it was that alone which was responsible for the whole of this unfortunate incident. This is the first time defendant has been in trouble."

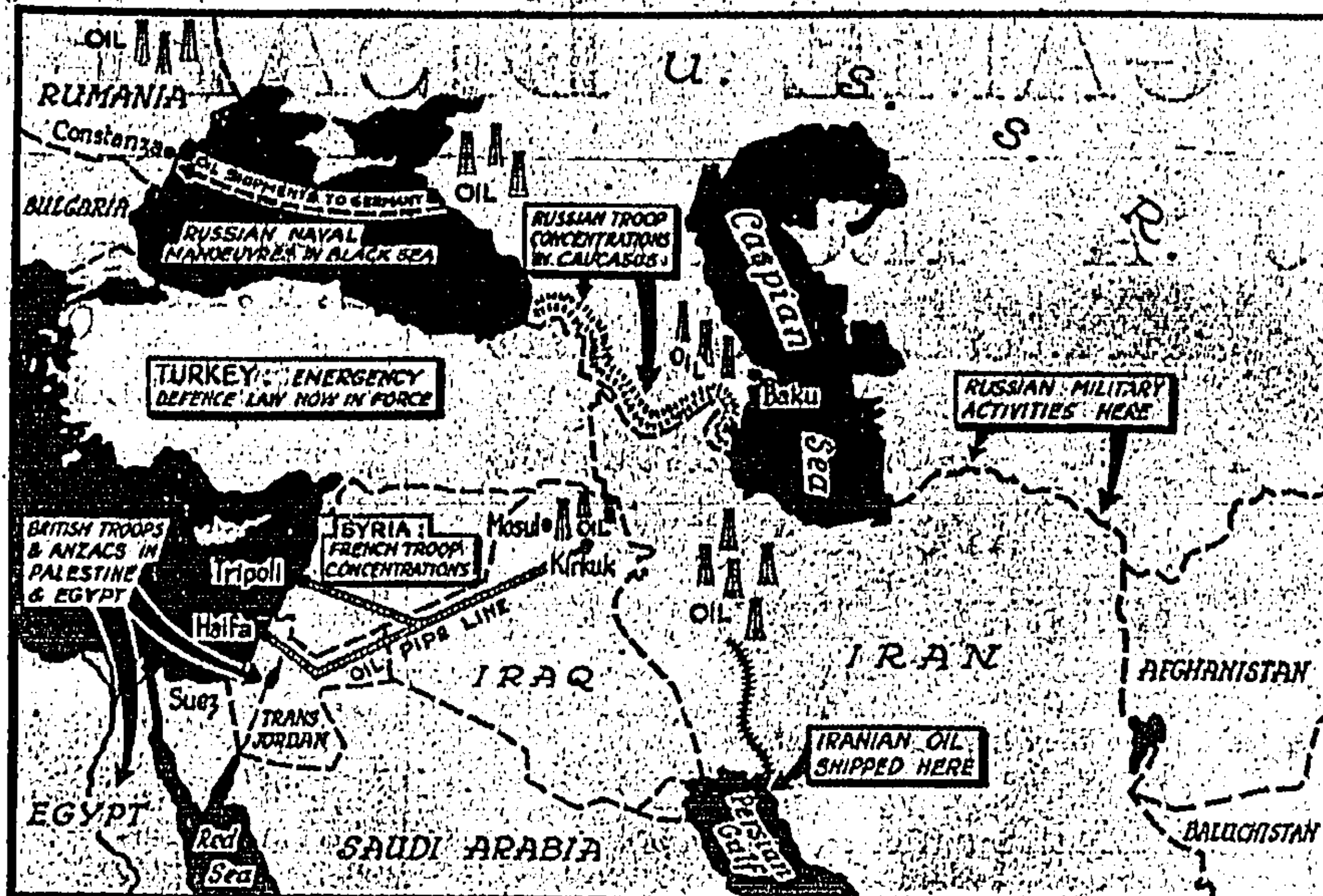
Mr. Mackinley asked the Court to take a lenient view of the whole incident.

"I am instructed by defendant," he continued, "to express his sincere regret to the officers concerned."

Defendant was fined \$70, \$60 on the charge of assault and \$10 on the charge of behaving in a disorderly manner.

## NEWS MAP of the NEAR EAST

THIS map shows of this area make it of vital importance to the belligerents. Developments there are being watched carefully.



## H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.)	£201½ n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.)	£201½ n.
Chartered	£9½ n.
Mercantile A. & B. E.	£31 n.
Mercantile C. E.	£12½ n.
East Asia	£75 n.

INSURANCES	
Canton	£230 n.
Union	£480 n.
China Underwriters	£85 cts. n.
H.K. Fire	£175 s.

SHIPPING	
Douglases	£120 n.
Steamboats	£11 b.
Indo-China P.	£100 n.
Indo-China D.S.	£80 n.
Shiell (Beverly)	£71/10½ n.
Waterboats	£90 n.

DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves	£100 n.
Docks (c. rts.)	£22 n.
Docks (x. rts.)	£19½ n.
Docks (rts.)	£670 n.
Providents	£435 n.
Sh. Docks Sh.	£65½ n.

MINING	
Kailan s/-	£20/4½ n.
Raub's	£9.65 n.
K. Mines	£6cts. n.

LANDS	
Hotels	£4½ n.
Lands	£37 s.
Lands 4 1/2	£100 n.
Shal Lands Sh.	£16.40 n.
Humphreys	£8 n.
H.K. Realities	£4.40 b.
Chinese Estates	£103 n.

UTILITIES	
Trams	£17.60 s.
Peak Trams (old)	£8 n.
Peak Trams (new)	£4 n.
Star Forries	£68 n.
Y. Forries	£22.85 n.
China Lights (old)	£7.00 n.
China Lights (new)	£4.00 n.
H.K. Electric	£64.70 s.
Macao Electric	£21.10 n.
Sandakan Lights	£113½ n.
Telephones (old)	£28 n.
Telephones (new)	£10 b.

INDUSTRIALS	
Cald: Macg. (Ord.)	Sh. \$14.90 n.
Cald: Macg. (Pref.)	Sh. \$12 n.
Canton Ices	£1 n.
Cements	£17 n.
H.K. Ropes	£5.55 n.

STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms	£22 n.
Watson	£9.15 b.
Lane Crawford	£34 b.
Sinceres	£2.30 b.
Wing On (H.K.)	£39 n.
Powell Ltd.	£14 b.

COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh.	£75½ n.
Shal Cotton Sh.	£250 n.

MISC.	
H.K. Entertainments	£2.20 b.
Constructions (old)	£13 n.
Constructions (new)	£1 n.
Vibro Piling	£8 r.
Ch. Govt 5% 1025 C.Bds.	52½ n.
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan	103 n.
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan	97 n.
Marmans (Lon.) s/-	13/6 n.
Marmans Inv. (H.K.) s/-	4/4 n.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PARTY	
St. Andrew's Sunday School	held their annual Festival in the Church Grounds on Saturday, when those who had attended the Primary Classes regularly during the year were awarded prizes.

Marssmanns (Lomb.) s/- ..... 13/6 n.  
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In the early part of the afternoon the children played games in the grounds, where there were also

grounds, where there were also swings, sea-saw and a slide. Sports were held on the upper lawn, with flat races, potato races and sack races for boys and girls, an obstacle race for boys and a skipping race for girls.

Tea was served in the Hall, and later there was a variety entertainment, with conjuring tricks by a group of Chinese artists, and songs and dances.

and the British Ambassador at the conference in Tokyo last year.

Regarding the silver question, the "Nichi Nichi" continues, the British Government seems to have conducted

Government seems to have conducted negotiations with the Chungking Government and France, and to have completed the necessary arrangements with them.

The French Government has com-

## Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/214
Demand	1/214
T.T. Shanghai	440
T.T. Singapore	52½
T.T. Japan	90½
T.T. India	82½
T.T. U.S.A.	21½
T.T. Manila	42½
T.T. Batavia	39½
T.T. Bangkok	150
T.T. Saigon	103½
T.T. France	10.85
T.T. Switzerland	95
T.T. Australia	1/86

BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/34
4 m/s D/P	1/34
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	23½
4 m/s France	11.40
30 d's India	84
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02½
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.47½

LANDS	
Hotels	£4½ n.
Lands	£37 s.
Lands 4 1/2	£100 n.
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### Narrow Escape

An Englishman, Mr. Turner, who for 30 years has been manager for the British Aluminium Company in Norway, was accompanied by his

He said they just escaped with their lives from Alesund. He and nearly a score of others crossed the North Sea in a small Norwegian fish

Two Norwegian naval lieutenants were on the boat. One of them is already serving in a British naval

it.

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**Canadians**

# Display Their 'mostress

# Smartness

## Aldershot Inspection

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The Canadian regiments at Aldershot were reviewed on Saturday by the Earl of Athlone, the new Governor General to Canada, and Prince George, the Countess of Athlone.

They inspected 48 Canadian Highlanders and then watched the Royal Montreal Regiment carry out machine-gun training.

Later, they inspected three other regiments—the Canadian Seaforth Highlanders, the Edmonton Regiment and Princess Patricia's Light Infantry.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Norman Rogers, the Canadian Minister of

The party was conducted by Major General McNaughton, the Canadian Commander-in-Chief.

## Germany's Problems

Ultimate Success In Norway Doubtful

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The Swiss "Gazette" says: "Germany's complete occupation of southern Norway seems inevitable, but does not modify the general situation, while the ultimate success of her adventure is still problematical."

"Only a month ago, Germany was sheltered by the neutrals. She alone profited by the use of their territorial waters and benefited by all that Denmark and Norway could supply."

**Frankless Task**

"She now has the thankless task of maintaining the domination of two new blockaded countries. Occupation, so dearly bought by the German Navy, may present momentary economic advantages, but it is doubtful whether it can compensate for the loss of all the benefits the Reich derived from their neutrality."

The "Tribune" says: "The Germans cannot count permanently on the superiority of men and material with which they obtained their first successes. Stabilisation of the front in Norway will be a great disappointment in Berlin, where a lightning victory was anticipated, but the Germans are now wondering how to maintain liaison with their own expeditionary corps."

"A few mountainous provinces cannot compensate for the irreparable losses at sea."

**Why Norway Expedition Failed**

**Allied Task Impossible Without Air Bases**

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The experience of the Allied air force in Norway has pointed to one clear conclusion—that you cannot get local air superiority when you have to operate from distant bases against a formidable enemy with aerodromes on the scene of action.

This was the comment made by a B.B.C. air observer.

You must have strength in the air for a successful land operation, especially if you have to disembark troops and equipment from ships.

Indeed, your infantry is subject to constant observation and bombing if you cannot keep the enemy away by fighters.

**R.A.F. Problem**

That has been the problem in Norway. The R.A.F. had to carry out their work with fighters and bombers far from their home base—some hundreds of miles across the sea. Our fighters are designed primarily for home defence and not intended to operate at that distance, while our bombers are opposed by fighters operating at short range from bases on the spot.

We have got some of our fighters there. All the same, one could appreciate the great difficulty of installing them with their equipment on an improvised runway on a frozen lake under the very nose of the enemy.

**Remarkable Achievement**

Under the circumstances, the way in which our fighters did get into action was a remarkable achievement. It has not been possible for the Allies to gain superior air strength and to give more support to the movements planned for the troops.

At the same time, although our land forces are now out of central Norway, the Germans have long lines of communications still open to attack.

There can be no doubt that the R.A.F. has proved once again, in its raids in the Norwegian campaign, the daring of the pilots and the efficiency of the planes.

## NOT VERY PLAUSIBLE

### Futility Of Nazi Propaganda

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—"For some weeks now examples have been given of the various ways in which the Nazis are trying to put their propaganda across," said a B.B.C. commentator yesterday.

"These examples have shown that the Nazi effort has sometimes been the 'lie direct', sometimes the 'lie indirect' and sometimes a quick change of face. The latter was used when he Nazis took over the Allied war claims and announced that they were going to free Europe from terror and so on."

Continuing, the commentator said that last week Ribbentrop defended the invasion of Norway on the same grounds which Germany used to defend her use of poison gas in the last war, i.e. that Britain was about to do the same thing.

**Ribbentrop's Failure**

If Ribbentrop had studied the world reaction after his speech he probably felt saddened to find how sceptical and doubtful the world was about a German Minister's pledges.

Ribbentrop gave his story of how the campaign in Norway had started. The fact that the campaign had started was about the only true thing he did mention.

Hitler, however, then announced that it had ended and the German Army had finished its "mighty task."

That was the most interesting effort of Nazi propaganda for the month.

It was led up to by statements about how the world approved of the Nazi invasion, how the Norwegians were collaborating and how the British had not sunk a single destroyer at Narvik.

**The Bigger, The Better**

As a prelude, Dr. Goebbels last week wiped out the British fleet. That was not true then and it is not true now.

Hitler's lie was now a bigger one than it was when he uttered it.

But that probably pleased him for does not "Mein Kampf" say something about "the bigger the lie the better?"

Nazi propaganda had two objects—to unite the Germans and disunite the Allies on the home front.

Now it united the Germans? Various newspapers complain about the number of people trying to get food by devious means. The German radio was angry about people who read their newspapers from the "wrong end and mutter 'if only we were allowed to talk.'"

The Norwegian campaign had been second page news in all the papers.

Here at home the Prime Minister's speech on Thursday was one such as no German official had dared to make since the Nazis came into power.

In the House of Commons this speech will be examined and judged.

## Wants More Action

Labour Leader On War Methods

LONDON, May 5 (British Wireless).—The attitude of Labour leaders to the war was shown by two speeches made on Saturday.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, of the Transport Workers' Union, said that we were tired of hearing how one small ship went out and tackled overwhelming odds and how two fighters went into combat with ten raiding bombers. It was all very well for the country's men to have courage, but what he wanted was equality of weapons.

Mr. W. Lawther, of the Miners' Federation, said: "We have no room for those dismal pessimists who see in every fresh phase of our struggle room for doubting the triumph of the cause we have undertaken."

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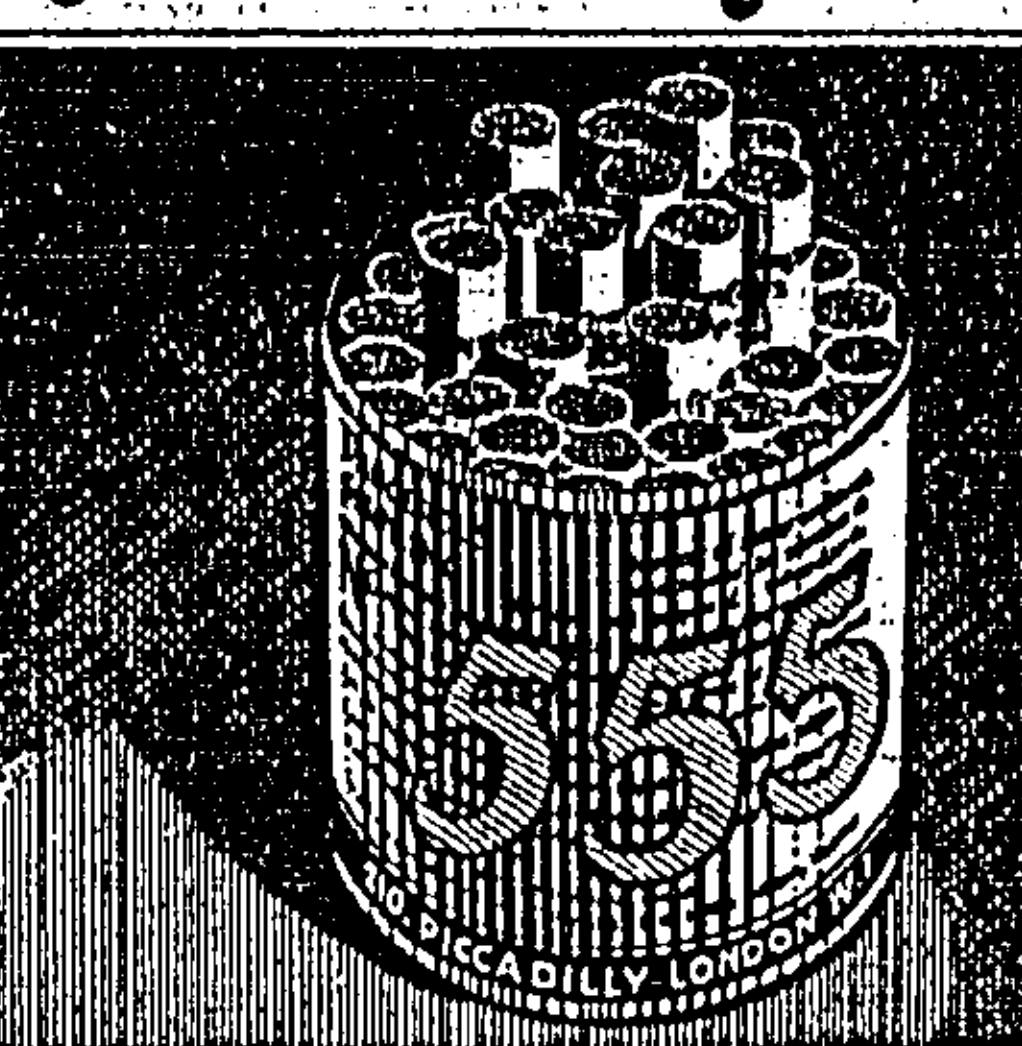
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## NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

## WESTERN FRONT WAKES UP

## Substantial German Attack Repulsed

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—There has been considerable activity on the Western Front during the past two or three days.

Further details are now given of a German attack in the Bliez sector early on Friday morning. After the usual artillery preparations, some 300 Germans advanced on the front about a mile wide against a small number of French outposts which were hidden in a wood.

They were caught in heavy artillery cross fire and retired in disorder without making any contact with outposts.

## Heavy Nazi Losses

French patrols were sent out later to examine the ground. They brought back a quantity of arms and equipment but found that the Germans had taken all their dead and wounded back with them.

The German losses are believed to have been heavy although the French losses are described as being insignificant.

Another raid on Friday night in the Saar region was beaten off by artillery and machine gun fire.

Polish Troops Reviewed. Somewhere behind the Marston Line yesterday, General Sikorski reviewed the biggest parade yet held of Polish troops.

For two hours he watched hundreds of Polish troops march past and later issued an order in which he said: "Units of the Polish Army are now in battle positions to fight the enemy of Poland and of mankind."

## Outposts Attacked

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—An official communiqué issued to-day states that last night the enemy attacked three of our outposts with strong forces.

The attack took place in the region of the Saar. The enemy were supported by heavy artillery.

Although surrounded, the outposts resisted victoriously until our counter attack, led by light units, drove the enemy away.

## Spain Insists On Neutrality

## Memorandum Issued By Consul

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, May 5 (Reuter).—Spain's desire to maintain her neutrality in the present war is emphasised in a memorandum to the Spanish Consul here.

The memorandum, which comes from the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, refers to "the absurdity" of recent rumours that German war planes which had been flying over the south western district of France had set out from Spain.

"It is in the vital interests of our Government to frustrate the efforts to destroy the harmony of France-Spanish relations, all the more so since imperative reasons, due to our geographical position, oblige us to set aside everything that might endanger the true and sincere sentiments of neutrality," continued the memorandum.

## Hunter Men Interned

## Nazis Hand Over Ratings To Swede Authorities

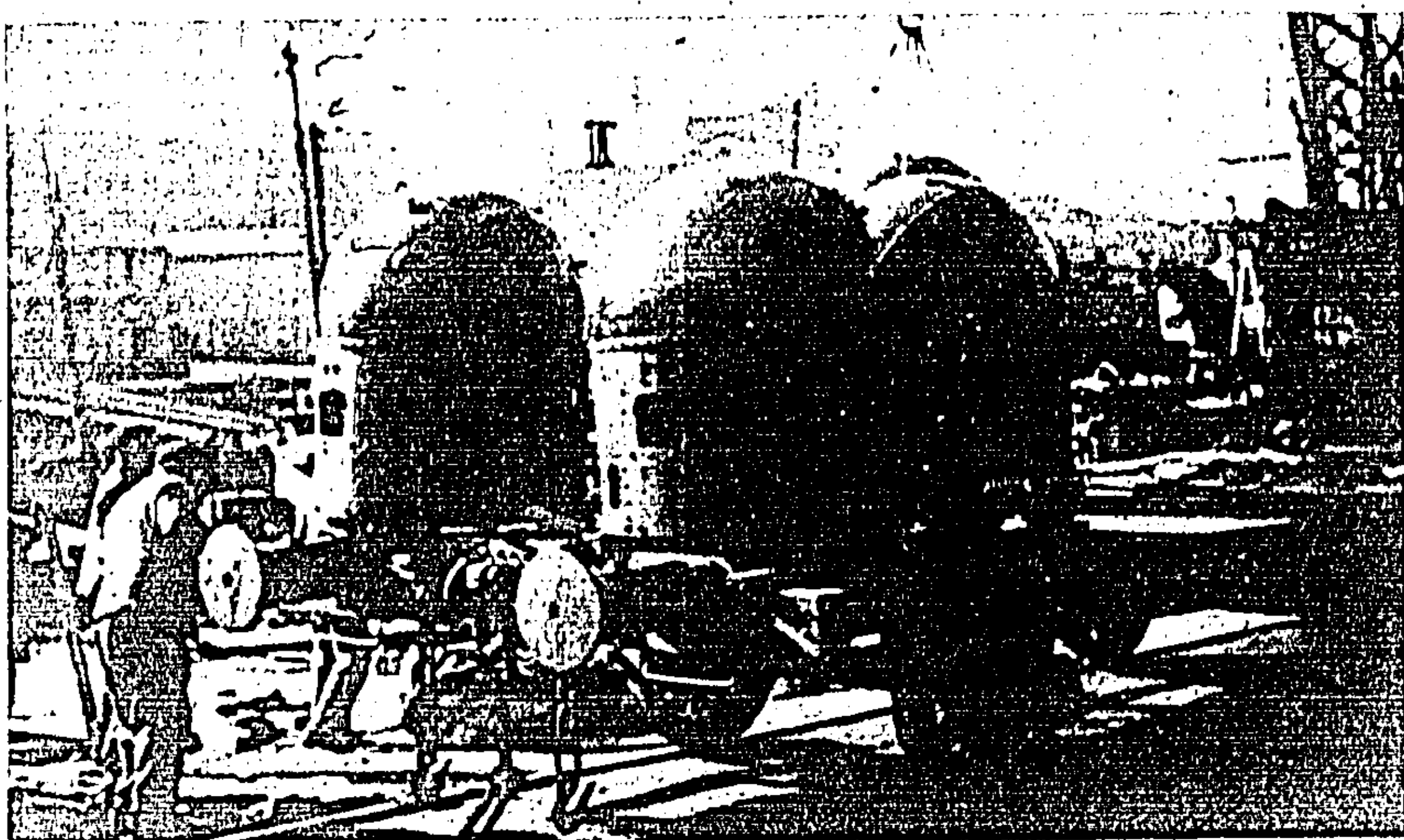
STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter).—Forty-three ratings of the destroyer Hunter have reached Gummarn, near Lycksele in North Sweden, where they have been interned.

As the Germans are said to have put them out of Norway owing to food shortages, it is likely that their internment will be lifted and the British authorities will try to get them sent home to England.

The men are being well-treated after by the villagers of Gummarn, their chief trouble being shortage of clothes. All of them are reported to be fit and well.

Two officers of the Hunter are believed to be still held by the Germans at Narvik.

## SOME PRESENTS FOR ADOLF HITLER



FRENCH mines en route from the factories for a position somewhere in the North Sea.—French Official Photograph.

## Where Is Nazi Air Force?

## Only Feats Performed So Far On Paper

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—"Where is the German air force?" asks the "Spectator," which goes on to discuss the subject.

Why has it not been given the chance to perform some of the marvellous feats claimed on paper? Why does the German High Command sink battleship after battleship on paper and not in fact?

So far, the "Spectator" says, the Germans have been content with tip-and-run raids, and suggests that this is because the Nazi pilot lacks confidence in his machine.

## Sobbing Effect

A serious offensive could be carried out by only a few picked squadrons. The fact that over 50 German planes have been brought down off the British coast at the cost of only one fighter must have a sobering effect.

The Germans now know that it is wrong to assume that the bomber's best defence is speed. When faced by the eight machine-guns of a Spitfire or Hurricane, the crew of a Heinkel bomber must long for the armaments of a Wellington.

## "No" To Nazi Tourists

## Yugo-Slavia Refuses To Take Any Chances

BELGRADE, May 5 (Reuter).—Yugo-Slavia is reported to have refused to allow 2,000 German "tourists" to spend the summer within the country.

The Government is said to have told the German authorities that only women and children under 15 would be allowed to enter.

Residents of Belgrade have been warned against keeping inflammable materials in their homes. It has been suggested that people who are not obliged to remain in the city should move.

## Literature Pogrom

## Nazis Order 3,000,000 Books To Be Burnt

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—German authorities in the Czech Protectorate have ordered the destruction of a large number of books by Czech patriots, including the former President, Dr. Eduard Benes, and books on Pan-Slavism, according to a despatch from the Slovak frontier.

It is estimated that 3,000,000 books will have to be destroyed.

It is also reported that new iron rails are being removed and replaced by old ones on Czech railways owing to Germany's shortage of high quality iron.

## MERRY MAKER PAYS \$60.30 AT MACAO

ALTHOUGH the weather deterred a considerable number of people from travelling to Macao for the May Race Meeting yesterday, there was, nevertheless, a fair crowd of punters present. Finishes were close, only in the first and fourth events was there more than one length between first and second ponies.

Merry Maker returned the largest dividend of the Meet, when in the Consolation Stakes, the last event of the day, the pony paid \$60.30 for first.

The results and cash prizes were: KWAN CHAP STAKES.—One mile. 1 Fairy Queen, 150, H. C. Pih. 2 Fairy Auk, 150, C. S. Yuen. 3 Meadow Fire, 150, H. S. Chang. Won by a neck, a length. Time—2:21.4.

North-Humberfield.—Winner \$11.60. Places, \$5.70, \$5.10. WANCHAI STAKES.—One mile. 1 Eagle, 150, H. S. Chang. 2 Iron Knight, 150, H. C. Pih. 3 Hogmanay, 150, S. W. Dang. Won by three-quarters of a length, a length. Time—2:20.2.

Varimutuel.—Winner, \$31.60. Places, \$9.10, \$6.00, \$5.50. MA KOK HANDICAP. (First Section).—Half mile. 1 Hadlum Star, 150, C. L. Gregory. 2 Bow-Jones, 147, H. S. Chang. 3 Sunshine Star, 150, S. L. Xien. Won by a neck, a length. Time—1:01.4.

Varimutuel.—Winner \$25.50. Places, \$9.10, \$5.20. NAM WAN HANDICAP.—Six furlongs. 1 Night View, 150, H. C. Pih. 2 Fei Ying, 145, H. S. Chang. 3 Belko, 140, S. W. Dang. Won by two lengths, a length. Time—1:35.4.

Varimutuel.—Winner \$34.40. Places, \$9.90, \$5.10, \$4.60. MA KOK HANDICAP. (Second Section).—Half mile. 1 King's Envoy, 150, S. L. Xien. 2 New Bedford, 150, F. A. Scudra. 3 National Anthem, 150, W. E. Grieve. Won by a short head, three-quarters of a length. Time—1:01.1.

Varimutuel.—Winner \$27.70. Places, \$14.20, \$6.10, \$5.80. CONSOLATION STAKES.—Half mile. 1 Merry Maker, 145, S. Yuen. 2 Hogmanay, 147, W. N. Xeb. 3 Fairy Auk, 150, W. E. Grieve. Won by half a length, half a length. Time—1:01.4.

Varimutuel.—Winner \$60.30. Places, \$22.10, \$10.40.

## GLASGOW RANGERS WIN SCOTTISH CUP FINAL

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—Glasgow Rangers defeated Dundee United by one goal to nil in the Scottish Cup Final yesterday. Results of other matches played were:

ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP. South A.—Leicester 1, West Ham 1; Norwich 1, Fulham 1; Nottingham Forest 3, Southend 1; Arsenal 3, Crystal Palace 1.

South B.—Wolverhampton 2, Bristol 0; Swansea 0, Bournemouth 1; West Bromwich 2, Birmingham 2; Reading 0, Gillingham 1; Everton 0, Rochdale 1; Burnley 1, Blackpool 2; Blackburn 1, Manchester United 1; Barrow 0, Stoke 2.

South C.—Huddersfield 1, Hull 1; Sunderland 0, Leeds 0; Barnsley 3, Sheffield United 0; Middlesbrough 2, Newcastle 2.

South D.—Brighton 3, Queens Park Rangers 1; Brentford 2, Tottenham 3; Millwall 4, Charlton 2; Portsmouth 3, Chelsea 1. South E.—Clapton Orient 4, Aldershot 3; Midland—Luton 3, Walsall 4.

East—Middlesbrough 0, Rotherham 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Doncaster 3; Lincoln 3, Notts County 4; Mansfield 4, Gillingham 1. Western—Port Vale 3, Chester 1; Tranmere 1, Manchester City 0; Wrexham 4, Stockport 2. North-Western—Preston 1, Bolton 3; Hamilton 3, Queen's Park 1.

## RED HELP FOR NAZIS

## Insufficient To Be Of Great Benefit

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The question on many lips to-day is how much economic help can Russia give Germany. An article in the "Economist" deals with this matter.

The paper points out that the whole of Russia exports less than 20 per cent of Germany's normal needs, so that if Russia sent everything to Germany, this would still be less than one-fifth of Germany's requirements. It could only make up a small part of the trade Germany has lost through the Allied blockade.

## Needs Experts Himself

With regard to German help to Russia, the paper says that a great many German technical experts used to work in Russia, but to-day Germany needs experts for home production and cannot spare large numbers.

German machinery too is needed at home and the recent Leipzig Fair showed foreign buyers that little is being produced in Germany to-day except armaments.

Germany cannot give badly-needed help to Russia's railways, for the Reich has its own problems, especially Poland.

## Labour Chiefs Confer

## Seek Anglo-French Co-operation

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—French and British Labour leaders conferred in London on Saturday and Sunday on the problems involved in co-operation between their two countries.

The statement issued at the close of the conference denounced the German contempt for International Law and the freedom of other countries shown in the crime against Norway.

## Europe's Only Hope

The statement continued: "Europe will regain security and peace only when it rids itself of the dictatorship of force. When peace is thus regained by victory of the Allied democracies, it can be guaranteed only by strong international institutions which will assure the independence and rights of all peoples, and thus make possible the disarmament of all States."

The French delegates included M. Leon Blum, the former Premier. The British delegates included Mr. C. R. Attlee, Mr. Arthur Greenwood and Mr. Herbert Morrison.

## U.S.-Polish Friendship

## Re-Emphasised By Roosevelt

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has sent a telegram to the Polish President on the occasion of the Polish national festival, says the Polish telegraph agency.

The cable says: "Please accept my sincerest wishes for the continuing of the traditional friendship existing between the people of the United States and Poland."

President Raczewicz, replying, said that he was deeply touched to receive President Roosevelt's wishes, adding that he "attached the greatest value to the long-standing friendship uniting the Polish people to the people of the United States."

## BELGIUM NOT A BATTLEFIELD

BRUSSELS, May 5 (Reuter).—The Belgian Government determined to maintain its neutrality and independence was emphasised again by M. Pierlot in a speech to-day.

"Belgium is no longer a battlefield upon which the quarrels of other people can be settled," he said.

"After territory is a collection of fortified lines occupied by an army which is ready to do everything for the defence of her homes."

## Must Not Be Nazi Duo

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The Belgian "People" says: "Above all, we must not lose sight of the essential unity of the conflict and not be a dupe to the German tactics to isolate the adversaries and then attack one after the other."

## TOWN TALK SILVER POLISH

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B8989—Black eyes.....Allen Jones.  
O could I but express.....Jean Sabin, (In French).  
B8986—The cab.....Webster Booth.  
Paris, you have not changed.....Maxine Sullivan.  
B8920—Because.....Maxine Sullivan.  
For you alone.....Maxine Sullivan.  
B8911—Night and day.....Maxine Sullivan.  
B8909—I'm falling in love with someone.....Maxine Sullivan.  
Sweetheart, Waltz.....Maxine Sullivan.  
B8976—Castanet, Waltz.....Maxine Sullivan.  
Espana, Waltz.....Maxine Sullivan.  
B8940—Strange enchantment.....Maxine Sullivan.  
That sentimental sandwich.....Maxine Sullivan.  
B8909—Medley of Strauss waltzes.....Maxine Sullivan.  
Spanish dance.....Maxine Sullivan.  
B8972—Under the Double Eagle.....Maxine Sullivan.  
Hands across the sea.....Maxine Sullivan.  
B8931—Just a wearyin' for you.....Maxine Sullivan.  
At dawnin'.....Maxine Sullivan.  
B8903—In a Persian market.....Maxine Sullivan.

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A Warner Bros. Comedy-Hit!

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## CABINET NOT TO BLAME

FROM PAGE ONE

The hope was that it would have been found that all would have been well at Trondheim had Mr. Winston Churchill and the Navy not been restrained by the Prime Minister and the majority of the Cabinet.

On the information now available this idea appears to be without foundation.

Consequently the prospect of Mr. Churchill becoming the spearhead of a new war policy and even of a new Cabinet recedes.

**Neutral Opinion Resented**

The second consideration is the freedom with which some neutral opinion is arguing that the Allies have let down Norway and will let down any other neutrals who rely upon them after trouble has begun.

Just as the House of Commons on Tuesday is capable, if in the mood, of forcing some modification of the Government's personnel or policy despite the Cabinet having been unanimous on Norway, so even more quickly will it rally to support the Government because of those criticisms if the Government makes a really good case.

Criticism from neutrals are strongly resented among the members of Parliament whose only information leads them to believe that the sole reason that the Allied troops were not in Scandinavia before the Germans was the Allies' respect for the Scandinavian neutrality policy during and after the Finnish campaign and with the lack of precautions necessarily associated with that policy.

**Norway May Be Repeated**

Many members are prepared to learn on Tuesday that the same situation must be expected with regard to other areas which might become involved.

Therefore, a section of the House of Commons may prove strongly critical of the Government's personnel and war policy in its wider aspects and the details of the Norwegian operations. But when presented with more particulars of the Government's difficulties than it has been possible to reveal up to now, coupled with the widespread resentment at the criticisms by the neutrals, this section will in effect let the Government off with a warning that certain lines of dissatisfaction must be headed and the present political situation will be allowed to remain unchanged for the present.

This, at present, appears to be the most probable result of two days debate.

The situation, however, might be altered materially if the discussions reveal any new willingness of the Opposition parties to accept a long standing invitation to join the Government.

**Washington Interest**

WASHINGTON, May 5 (Reuter).—The political situation in Great Britain following the Allied withdrawal from southern Norway is being followed with closest attention here.

Political commentators declare that the latest developments are causing real concern in high quarters in Washington.

Fears are expressed in some quarters that another Allied reverse might precipitate Japanese action in the Dutch Indies, which might involve the United States.

This possibility is reported to be worrying officials here.

## SECRET N. SEA CROSSING

FROM PAGE ONE

partial" and said that acceptance of Germany's demands would have made Norway a vassal state of Germany.

After Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, we refused to believe in new promises. This moral defeat of Germany is the worst of all. Nobody will any longer trust German promises.

**Never Will Be Slaves**

Professor Koht added: "We say as in 1814, 'No Norwegian will ever agree to be a slave'."

Koht emphasized that the German attack on Norway was thought out in advance and well-planned, and he referred to the help of Britain and France. He said that the Polish Government was also sending 4,000 men and concluded by saying that the Western Powers had pledged themselves to liberate Norway from the German grip and that they would carry it out.

**Closest Collaboration**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—LONDON, May 5 (UP).—Koht, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, told newsmen to-day that he had travelled to London to consult the British Government.

"My Government decided to send me here before the withdrawal from south Norway," he said.

"The visit has no connection with the withdrawal from south Norway. The whole intention is that there should be the closest possible collaboration between the Norwegian and British Governments."

"I shall proceed from London to Paris, where I hope to meet leading statesmen. After visiting Paris I will return to Norway. We are keeping up the fight and my place is in my Fatherland."

**King To Remain**

"Rumours that His Majesty the King and the Norwegian Government are going abroad are absolutely false. We will stay where the fighting is to be done. I think, at the moment, that the chances are in Norway's favour in the fighting. But we must not under-estimate Germany. We are up against a very clever enemy."

## LONDON PRESS SPEAKS

### Gov't's Duty To Public

Full Explanation Of Norway Needed

LONDON, May 6 (Reuter).—The "Daily Telegraph" writes:

"It is clear that the Government now owes a duty to the bewildered but tolerant public to give the fullest possible explanation to the circumstances which led to the present pass in Norway."

The country has shown that it has no desire or intention to condemn the Government unheard. It awaits the explanation with an open mind, but will naturally base its judgment on the answer received to the various questions which continue to perplex it."

**Expedition Was Essential**

The "Daily Telegraph" observes, however, that the Government was bound to attempt an expedition even if it had good reason to doubt its success, for it had the effect of consolidating Norwegian resistance and gaining invaluable time in which to secure a firm foothold in the north.

The "Daily Herald" says that the main cause of complaint is the "deliberate policy pursued by the ablest of the Ministers as well as the stupidest, of lulling the people into a sense of false security by boastful speeches and optimistic pronouncements."

"Even since the Norwegian withdrawal, this policy has been continued. It is this attitude of mind on the part of the Government which above all things Parliament must examine this week."

The "Daily Mail" says: "The supreme question to-day is whether the war is being conducted efficiently and vigorously. The 'Daily Mail' says it is not."

## Peace Now Is But Defeat

M.P.'s Appeal Against Pacifist Campaign

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—

"Any peace made before the military power of the Nazis is smashed would be defeat," said Mr. J. Jagger, M.P., in a speech given to-day.

"We are fighting for our very existence," he said. "Either the military power of the Nazis must be broken or we shall be broken by it."

**Liberty's Death Warrant**

"Every vote given to a 'Stop the War' resolution is another signature on liberty's death warrant. In this hour when all we believe in is in deadly peril, I appeal to all to vote against such resolutions with such a large majority that the Fascists, Communists and pseudo-Pacifists will realise their insignificance."

## CRACKER UNDER TIN

Gives Rise To Report Of Bomb Exploding

Guests at a dinner party in a house in Po Hing Street, Happy Valley last night were given an alarm when a loud explosion occurred at the door.

The Central Police station received a telephonic message that a bomb had exploded there and the Emergency Unit was immediately despatched to the scene. Wanchai Police station was also notified and a party of detectives were ordered to the house.

After investigations, it was revealed that no bomb was thrown at the house, but one man had placed a large cracker under a cigarette tin and lit the firework.

## LATE NEWS

## NORWEGIANS TRY TO SMASH WAY

FROM PAGE ONE

single Norwegian gun or soldier in Roeros, the authorities attempting to save the town from raids by evacuating all military units.

When the German troops entered Roeros, windows broken and telephone and electric power lines torn down by the explosions of the heavy bombs.

**No Air Raid Shelters**

There are no air raid shelters in Roeros and the population, which numbers about 2,000 are completely at the mercy of raiders.

When later the Nazi bomber made a second appearance, all telephone communication with Stockholm was cut off.

**Roeros Fall Confirmed**

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter).—According to a communique issued by the Norwegian telegraph agency, German troops entered Roeros after the town was bombed from the air for the first time to-day.

A German plane dropped seven high explosive bombs, hitting two houses, and then opened machine-gun fire.

The population fled towards the suburbs. No lives were lost. Norwegian soldiers had been in Roeros for some days.

**Garrison Surrenders**

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The German official news agency states that the Norwegian fortress of Hegro, which was surrounded by German Alpine troops, surrendered to-day with 15 officers and 100 men.

**Narvik Situation**

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—A War Office communique states: "There is nothing important to report from Narvik, where operations are continuing. There has been slight enemy air activity in this area."

**Heavy Fighting**

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter).—Heavy fighting is reported as proceeding to-day round Narvik. Allied forces are said to be bombarding German positions both by land and sea amid a snowstorm.

The Norwegian telegraph agency states that a big German bomber yesterday flew over Kirkenes and dropped bombs without doing much damage or causing any loss of life.

It is suggested here that the machine was primarily engaged in reconnaissance to discover whether any Allied forces from Namsos and Andenes are transferred to the Kirkenes region.

**Official Silence**

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—Allied and Norwegian official circles are silent regarding operations in Norway.

The only reports which are available at present are those which come from Sweden.

The Oslo correspondent of a Swedish paper says that all the Norwegians in the district surrounding the city have been forbidden to go out of doors after dark or to go near places where soldiers are stationed.

**Nazi Overtures Rejected**

In Oslo itself the German efforts aimed at ingratiating the population by opening cinemas and theatres have failed.

The Norwegians show no sign of rejoicing because the invaders invite them to the best film in Oslo draws a "house" of only five people.

In many cases the Norwegians all leave restaurants—as soon as any German party enters.

The correspondent also reports that the hospitals in Oslo contain a large number of wounded. The trench-digging machines are hard at work outside the city, digging graves.

**Narvik Position Clearer**

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—Regrouping of British, French and Norwegian forces in Norway continues to evolve without incident, according to military circles here.

The situation at Narvik is gradually being clarified as Allied troops progressively enter contact with German forces.

Yesterday for the first time German aircraft intervened in the fighting, bombing a village north of the town.

The latest information available here indicates that the Germans do not greatly exceed 3,000 men, of whom 1,000 are occupying tunnels and bridges on the railway to Sweden, while the other 2,000, in two separate groups, are holding out around the town with their backs to the sea.

Their positions yesterday were bombarded by land artillery and naval guns.

**Civilians Resist**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—STOCKHOLM, May 5 (UP).—The "Social Demokraten" correspondent on the Norwegian frontier claims that one of the main reasons why the Germans have been unable to advance south of Roeros and at Os is because of the resistance put up by Norwegian farmers and other civilians.

Farmers are taking up rifles and pistols and are joining the Norwegian regulars in resisting the invaders.

Small patrols of two or three ski guerrillas are continually harassing the Nazi lines.

The "Tidningen" correspondent confirms that motorised units have entered Namsos and Bangsund.

The King and the Norwegian Cabinet are reported to be somewhere in Finnmark or Nordland. The latter is a lengthy district with its northern boundary about 18 miles north of Narvik.

**ROTARY CLUB**

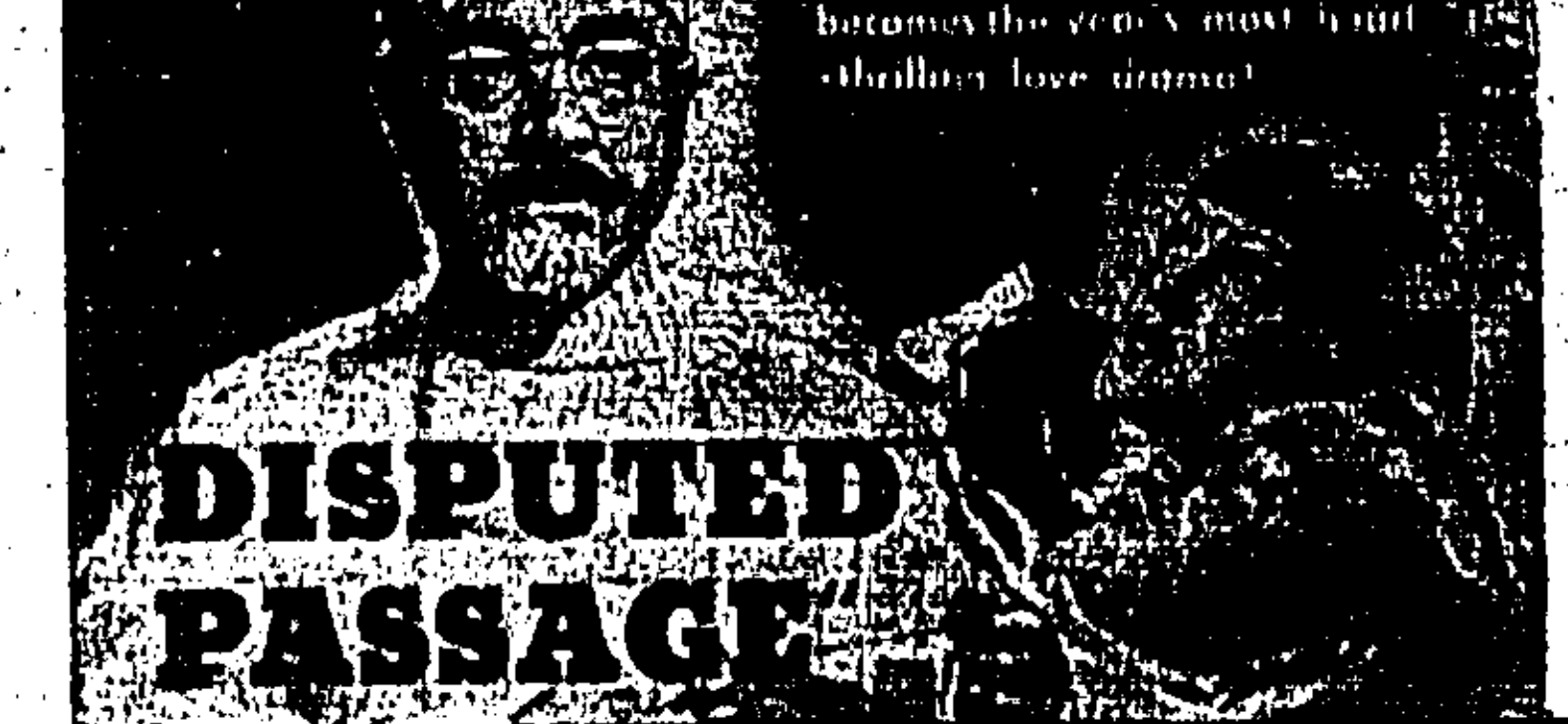
Rotarian Max Gavin of Canton will speak at to-morrow's meeting of the Hongkong Rotary Club on the subject—"A Trip by the Greyhound." His talk will be illustrated by colour-cinema film.

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THESE three diagrams illustrate the Arctic battle in which H.M.S. Renown put to flight two German warships—the battle cruiser Scharnhorst and the 10,000-ton cruiser, Admiral Hipper. The Scharnhorst's guns were silenced, and her retreat was covered by the Admiral Hipper, which threw out a smoke screen as it followed her.



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## Manchukuo Invaded

### Frontier Violation By Soviets Reported

TOKYO, May 6 (Reuter).—A great sensation was created in Hsinking following the revelation of a brush on the eastern border between Russia and Manchukuo.

It is alleged that Soviet soldiers invaded Manchukuo territory near Laowangling, in Muntankiang Province, at 7 a.m. on May 4 and fired on five Manchukuo guards, according to a Japanese report from the capital of Manchukuo.

**Police Sergeant Shot**  
A police sergeant, Ishimatsu, it is alleged, was shot through the left thigh.

About six Soviet soldiers with military dogs penetrated into Manchukuo territory near Tungning in the same province at noon and withdrew after reconnoitering along the border.

The Manchukuo authorities, it is added, are paying attention to the recurrence of these illegal actions.

## New Naval Staff Appointment

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—Rear Admiral Henry Moore has been appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff in succession to Rear Admiral H. Burroughs as from July 25.

## Opens TO-MORROW AT THE

## KING'S

"You CAN'T KILL ME  
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

#### NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive. By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON &  
CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

### THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

#### Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &  
CO., LTD.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

### THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

Storekeepers and Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that this Company's premises have been declared a "Protected Area" by an order of H. E. the Governor, made under the Defence Regulations, 1939, and no unauthorised person is permitted entry thereto.

No persons other than those in possession of Passes, Delivery Orders or other Authority from the Wharf Company are therefore allowed on the premises; bearers of Delivery Orders, Bills of Lading etc. must present these documents at the Gates.

**Deliveries of Cargo**  
—No labour other than that employed by the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. is permitted in the Godowns, on the Wharves or other premises of the Company.

Cargo will be delivered ex godown to consignees' craft and/or lorry by the Wharf Company at half the Company's Tariff rate for Coolchire Storing.

Lorries must enter by the Navy Street Gate only and leave by the Salisbury Road Gate; no person other than the bearer of the relative document and the driver is permitted on the lorry, and entry will only be allowed on presentation of delivery documents.

Any person found on the premises without Authority will be prosecuted.

BY ORDER,  
C. M. MANNERS,  
Secretary and Manager.

## Canadians Display Their Smartness

### Aldershot Inspection

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The Canadian regiments at Aldershot were reviewed on Saturday by the Earl of Athlone, the new Governor-General to Canada, and Princess Alice, the Countess of Athlone.

They inspected 40 Canadian Highlanders and then watched the Royal Montreal Regiment carry out machine-gun training.

Later, they inspected three other regiments—the Canadian Seaforth Highlanders, the Edmonton Regiment and Princess Patricia's Light Infantry.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Norman Rogers, the Canadian Minister of National Defence, were also present. The party was conducted by Major General McNaughton, the Canadian Commander-in-Chief.

## FASCIST SPOKESMAN PREDICTS

### REALISATION OF NAPOLEONIC DREAM

## REMARKABLE HAPPENINGS WILL SHAKE THE PILLARS OF THE WORLD — Boast

ROME, MAY 5 (REUTER).—DETAILS HAVE REACHED HERE OF AN ORGANISED ANTI-ALLIED DEMONSTRATION IN MILAN OVER THE WEEK-END BY ABOUT 100 STUDENTS WHO MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS SHOUTING "LONG LIVE GERMANY" AND "DEATH TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE."

They chalked on the walls: "We want Hitler in London and Mussolini in Paris."

## ENVOY TO RETURN

### Significant Move By British Government

LONDON, May 5 (British Wireless).—Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador in Rome, who has been for some time on leave, is returning to his post.

Sir Percy was present at the discussions which Lord Halifax had a few weeks ago with British diplomatic representatives in south-eastern Europe who had been specially summoned back to London for the purpose.

He will, therefore, be able to give the Italian Government, should it require it, a fuller and more intimate account of the proceedings, the purpose of which must be already known to them through Sir Noel Charles, and the essence of which lies in the settled policy of Britain defined in the official statement issued after the consultations at the Foreign Office, as the "preservation of peace and promotion of security in Balkan and Danubian countries."

#### Of Equal Interest

As Professor E. H. Carr points out in an article in the "Sunday Times," it is Italian interest no less than British.

Since the return to south-east European capitals of the British diplomats who took part in the discussions with Lord Halifax, events in other directions have increased rather than diminished the anxieties which beset these states. It has again been demonstrated that neither strict neutrality nor non-provocation verging on compliance, nor guarantees, nor promises, nor pledges will save any country from German attack if the tortuous developments of Nazi policy require its subjugation.

There has been plenty of evidence in the last fortnight that the face of this renewed warning, nations situated wherever Germany can disturb the peace are increasing their vigilance and their precautions. British policy, which stands in opposition to any extension of hostilities at their expense, must be to them one of the few real saving factors in an anxious situation.

## No Tientsin Agreement

### Japanese Newspaper Report Denied

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—There is no confirmation in London of the report in the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" that Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador to Japan, and the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs have reached a basic agreement regarding the Tientsin issue, especially "the problems of the maintenance of order and the transfer of silver."

It is understood that there is no truth in the report.

**This Is The Report Which  
London Has Denied**

TOKYO, May 5 (Reuter).—The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, called on Mr. Masuyuki Tani, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Saturday morning.

The interview lasted about two hours.

A basic agreement of views on the long-pending Tientsin issue, with special reference to the problems regarding the maintenance of peace and order in the concessions and the transfer of silver, was reached at the conference, according to the "Nichi Nichi."

A memorandum on the matter, the paper declares, will be formally signed by Japan, Britain and France.

As for the problem regarding the maintenance of peace and order in the concessions in Tientsin, a basic agreement was reached between Mr. Tani and the British Ambassador at the conference in Tokyo last year.

Regarding the silver question, the "Nichi Nichi" continues, the British Government seems to have conducted negotiations with the Chungking Government and France, and to have completed the necessary arrangements with them.

The French Government has completely agreed to the British formula, the paper adds.

#### ROTARY CLUB

Rotarian Max Gavin of Canton will speak at to-morrow's meeting of the Hongkong Rotary Club on the subject, "A Trip by the Greyhound." His talk will be illustrated by colour-cinema film.

## INVASION PREDICTED

### SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, May, 5 (UP).—Signor Giovanni Ansaldo, who is generally regarded as being the mouthpiece of the Italian Foreign Office, told his soldier listeners in a nation-wide radio broadcast to-day that he believed Germany would invade the British Isles.

He predicted that the coup dreamed of by Napoleon would be finally realised through enormously improved technical means now at the disposal of Germany and added that the "Italian people will emerge from the present war greater and more powerful than ever before."

"We would all like to presume that we will see just that—that is to say, the invasion of England," he declared.

He also said he expected the Allies to be defeated in Norway. "They withdrew from Namsos and Andalsnes in eight days, but that is time enough for all Allied soldiers who survived, to have a memory impressed upon them which will last for the rest of their lives."

**Napoleon's Dream**  
ROME, May 5 (Reuter).—

"Napoleon's attempt to invade England will certainly and soon be attempted by Germans in this war," declared Signor Ansaldo, Editor of Count Ciano's newspaper "Il Tevere," in a weekly broadcast to Italian troops.

"We have already seen remarkable happenings. We shall see even more remarkable ones which will shake the pillars of the world," he concluded.

## Secret N. Sea Crossing In British Warship

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—Professor Koht, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, and M. Ljungberg, the Norwegian Defence Minister, who are in London to confer with the British Government, are believed to have travelled from Norway to a Scottish port in a British warship.

The journey was kept a close secret until several hours after their arrival in London.

Professor Koht and M. Ljungberg went to the Norwegian Legation in London where conferences lasting several hours took place with the Norwegian Minister in London.

It is understood that the Norwegian Minister and Sir Cecil Dwyer, the British Minister to Norway, will see Lord Halifax and possibly other British Ministers on Monday.

**Foreign Minister's Broadcast**  
Professor Koht, broadcasting this evening, said that he was in London for a few days "to discuss how we best can get help against the forces of violence."

From London, he will go to Paris and then home again to fight.

Professor Koht claimed that Norway's neutrality had been "truly impartial" and said that acceptance of Germany's demands would have made Norway a vassal state of Germany.

"After Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, we refused to believe in new promises. This moral defeat of Germany is the worst of all. Nobody will any longer trust German promises."

**Never Will Be Slaves**  
Professor Koht added: "We say as in 1814, No Norwegian will ever agree to be a slave."

Professor Koht emphasised that the German attack on Norway was thought out in advance and well-planned, and he referred to the help of Britain and France. He said that the Polish Government was also sending 4,000 men and concluded by saying that the Western Powers had pledged themselves to liberate Norway from the German grip and that they would carry it out.

**Closest Collaboration**  
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 5 (UP).—Koht, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, told the newspaper to-day that he had travelled to London to consult the British Government.

"My Government decided to send me here before the withdrawal from south Norway," he said.

"The visit has no connection with the withdrawal from south Norway. The whole intention is that there should be the closest possible collaboration between the Norwegian and British Governments."

## Bad Outlook For Japanese

### Army Facing Serious Position In China

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
CHUNGKING, May 6 (UP).—According to military reports the situation in China has totally collapsed for the Japanese.

The southern push of the invaders has died down in Shansi, and the Japanese have now retreated to their original bases.

Elsewhere, the Chinese have taken the offensive.

There is bloody fighting in the Han River valley, and the Chinese have retaken several cities in southern Anhwei, where they are now attacking Tsiangyang.

## H.K. MAN IN CASUALTY LIST

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The latest R.A.F. casualty list issued by the Air Ministry included a Hongkong-born man.

He is Sergeant J. L. Hawken, who had already won the Distinguished Flying Medal for gallantry.

**War's Biggest Casualty List**  
The new casualty list is the biggest of the war to date, and includes 119 names.

Killed in action, seven; previously reported missing, now presumed killed in action, seven; missing 52; killed on active service, 18; died on active service, 12.

Among the list of missing is Squadron Leader Kenneth Doran, the first British air ace of the war, who led the famous Kiel raid the day after Britain had declared war on Germany.

## OFFICIAL DENIAL OF NAZI CLAIMS

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—There is no truth in the German claim that they have sunk one British battleship and cruiser of the York class in operations at Namsos. This denial has been issued by the Admiralty.

"I shall proceed from London to Paris, where I hope to meet leading statesmen. After visiting Paris I will return to Norway. We are keeping up the fight and my place is in my Fatherland."

**King To Remain**  
Rumours that His Majesty the King and the Norwegian Government are going abroad are absolutely false.

"We will stay where the fighting is to be done."

"I think, at the moment, that the chances are in Norway's favour in the fighting."

"But we must not under-estimate Germany. We are up against a very clever enemy."

## NORWEGIANS IN ENGLAND



NORWEGIAN officers who have arrived in England to consult with Military Intelligence officers before returning to Norway, seen walking in a London street in battle dress.

## NORWEGIANS TRY TO SMASH WAY TO FREEDOM

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter).—The Norwegian troops in the Roros sector are reported to be planning to break through a fast closing German cordon to join the Allied troops in northern Norway.

An official statement that the fighting would continue in the north has partly dissipated the bitter disappointment felt at the orders given to retire in the Roros sector, following the Allied evacuation in southern Norway.

The Norwegian General Headquarters is now established in the north and Norwegian mobilisation remains in force.

The Norwegian positions south of Roros were intact when the "Cease Fire" order was given.

During the latest operations, about 300 German soldiers were driven back by 120 Norwegians.

**Guerilla Warfare**  
The Germans had 35 killed and wounded while the Norwegian casualties were only five.

Henceforth only guerilla warfare can be expected from the Norwegian forces in southern Norway.

The Norwegian troops in the Gau Valley have decided to fight on and all the German efforts to take Norwegian positions there have failed.

A German detachment south-east of Storöen have been defeated. Over 100 Germans were killed.

**Roros Falls**  
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROROS, May 5 (UP).—Roros, the last Allied stronghold in central Norway has fallen to the German troops.

Evacuation of the city by the Allied forces was followed this morning by the appearance and entry into the town of 25 German soldiers who rode motor cycles.

They occupied Roros without firing a single shot.

Earlier this morning, a German bombing plane dropped six bombs in the middle of the town.

**Church-Gosrs Bombed**  
Crowds of people were going to church at the time of the raid, and it is not yet known whether any were killed or injured.

The horror of the attack is intensified by the fact that there is not a single Norwegian gun or soldier in Roros, the authorities attempting to save the town from raids by evacuating all military units.

Wooden houses were shattered, windows broken and telephone and electric power-lines torn down by the explosion of the heavy bombs.

**No Air Raid Shelters**  
There are no air raid shelters in Roros and the population, which numbers about 2,000 are completely at the mercy of raiders.

When later the Nazi bomber made a second appearance, all telephone communication with Stockholm was cut off.

**Roros Fall Confirmed**  
STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter).—

According to a communiqué issued by the Norwegian telegraph agency, German troops entered Roros after the town was bombed from the air for the first time to-day.

A German plane dropped seven high explosive bombs, hitting two houses, and then opened machine-gun fire.

The population fled towards the suburbs. No lives were lost. Norwegian soldiers had been in Roros for some days.

**Garrison Surrenders**  
LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The German official news agency states that the Norwegian fortress of Hegre, which was surrounded by German Alpine troops, surrendered to-day with 15 officers and 100 men.

**Narvik Situation**  
LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—A War Office communiqué states: "There is nothing important to report from Narvik, where operations are continuing. There has been slight enemy air activity in this area."

**Heavy Fighting**  
STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter).—Heavy fighting is reported to be proceeding to-day round Narvik. Allied forces are said to be bombarding German positions both by land and sea amid a snowstorm.

The Norwegian telegraph agency states that a big German bomber yesterday flew over Kirkenes and dropped bombs without doing much damage or causing any loss of life. It is suggested here that the man-

chine was primarily engaged in reconnoitering to discover whether any Allied forces from Namsos and Andalsnes are transferred to the Kirkenes region.

#### Official Silence

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—Allied and Norwegian official circles are silent regarding operations in Norway.

The only reports which are available at present are those which come from Sweden.

The Oslo correspondent of a Swedish paper says that all the Norwegians in the district surrounding the city have been forbidden to go out of doors after dark or to go near places where soldiers are stationed.

#### Nazi Overtures Rejected

In Oslo itself the German efforts aimed at ingratiating the population by opening cinemas and theatres have failed.

The Norwegians show no sign of rejoicing because the invaders invite them to, and the best film in Oslo draws a "house" of only five people.

In many cases the Norwegians all leave restaurants as soon as any German party enters.

The correspondent also reports that the hospital in Oslo contain a large number of wounded. The trenchdigging machines are hard at work outside the city, digging graves.

#### Narvik Position Clearer

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—Regrouping of British, French and Norwegian forces in Norway continues to evolve without incident, according to military circles here.

The situation at Narvik is gradually being clarified as Allied troops progressively enter contact with German forces.

Yesterday for the first time German aircraft intervened in the fighting, bombing a village north of the town.

The latest information available here indicates that the Germans do not greatly exceed 3,000 men, of whom 1,000 are occupying tunnels and bridges on the railway to Sweden, while the other 2,000, in two separate groups, are holding out "around the town with their backs to the sea."

Their positions yesterday were bombarded by land artillery and naval guns.

#### Civilians Resist

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (UP).—The "Social Demokraten's" correspondent on the Norwegian frontier claims that one of the main reasons why the Germans have been unable to advance south of Roros and at Os is because of the resistance put up by Norwegian farmers and other civilians.

Farmers are taking up rifles and pistols and are joining the Norwegian regulars in resisting the invaders.

Small patrols of two or three ski guerrillas are continually harassing the Nazi lines.

The "Tidningen's" correspondent confirms that motorized units have entered Namsos and Bangsund.

The King and the Norwegian Cabinet are reported to be somewhere in Finnmark or Nordland. The latter is a lengthy district with its northern boundary about 18 miles north of Narvik.

**LANSBURY  
DYING**

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—George Lansbury, the venerable pacifist, who is seriously ill in a London hospital, is reported to be sinking rapidly.







Sir Nevile Henderson described in Saturday's instalment how he was withdrawn from his post as British Ambassador in Berlin after Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia.

He was in London when the quarrel between Germany and Poland over Danzig began to assume grave proportions.

Then Britain, by announcing her pact of mutual assistance with Poland, plainly told the Nazis that further aggression in Europe would be met by force. Negotiations were begun for a pact with Russia—and Hitler began to shout about "encirclement."

Sir Nevile returned to Berlin on April 25, 1939, to notify the German Government that conscription was being introduced in Britain.

AS in 1938, so once again in 1939, the summer months were spent in fruitless negotiation.

Moscow had now become the centre of the stage, and His Majesty's Government and the French Government sought sincerely but in vain to persuade the Russian Government definitely to assume the same obligations towards Poland as we ourselves had undertaken.

As soon as one alleged obstacle to Russian co-operation was overcome, Stalin produced another with unfailing regularity.

Nor did we cease during the same period constantly using our good offices at Warsaw, with a view to the avoidance of the kind of incident which Hitler was so skilful in turning to his own purposes.

## My warnings to the Nazis

For my part in Berlin I was preaching patience and giving solemn warnings to all and sundry.

My main and, indeed, almost sole object was to convince the Germans that any further act of aggression by them would mean war with Britain.

It was at the end of May, for instance, that I had my conversation with Goering, which I reported at the time and which constituted one of the documents included in the Blue Book issued by His Majesty's Government on the outbreak of war.

I made it quite clear to the Field Marshal that, while nobody desired more than we did an amicable arrangement between Germany and Poland in respect of Danzig and the Corridor, we were determined to oppose in future force by force.

Though Ribbentrop was at that time making great play with his own special brand of propaganda, to the effect that Britain would never fight over Danzig, the Field Marshal himself did not, on that occasion, appear to doubt that such was our fixed resolve.

It was, throughout the summer, quite useless to argue about the equal rights of the Poles to Lebensraum and economic existence, and in the end I gave up trying to do so and concentrated on the inevitable consequences of aggressive action.

## Hitler knows how to wait

The invariable retort of every German was that Britain had given a blank cheque to the Poles or had placed her sword in their hands.

My conversation with Goering led consequently nowhere in particular—as was, I fear, the fate of all my conversations, however stimulating, with him.

But, whatever may have been in Hitler's mind, war did not appear at that time to be either the desire or an immediate preoccupation of Goering.

It was on that occasion he showed me with pride the coloured sketches of the tapestries which he proposed to hang in his new dining-room at Karinhall.

I described them in my official despatch as drawings of "naked ladies," but I am glad to have this opportunity of saying that I did so in no disrespectful or suggestive spirit.

I had anticipated that my despatch would ever be published. I should certainly have written "nude figures" in place of the cruder expression which I actually used.

These drawings were in fact very artistic, and I should not have referred to them at all. If it had not been to point the argument of patience, which had been the gist of all my talk with Goering, that morning.

# Why Ribbentrop WANTED WAR

## Sir Nevile Henderson

INSTALMENT 13



Frau von Ribbentrop, shown above wearing her best jewels, is heiress to a champagne fortune. Hitler escorted her in the grand march at an "Axis" party she tendered Italy's Count Ciano at her 30-room Dahlem home.

That was why, when he read out the names of Mory and Purty, etc., I took the opportunity to observe that I failed to see Patience among them.

Goering, who never missed a point, roared with laughter at the innuendo.

During the next four months the chief impression which I had of Hitler was that of a master chess player studying the board and waiting for his opponents to make some false move which could be turned to his own immediate advantage.

So long as Russia's final attitude remained unpredictable, he himself would not move.

In any case, his army would not be finally ready for all eventualities until the end of August. That, in spite of all the secrecy of its preparations, was fairly evident.

When it was announced that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Tannenberg victory was to be held there on August 27, and that it would be concluded with the visit of a German warship to Danzig, the Field Marshal himself did not, on that occasion, appear to doubt that such was our fixed resolve.

It was, throughout the summer, quite useless to argue about the equal rights of the Poles to Lebensraum and economic existence, and in the end I gave up trying to do so and concentrated on the inevitable consequences of aggressive action.

## Red light for Poland

We sought at Moscow and Ankara to build up a peace front against aggression, while the Germans were working at Moscow, in the Baltic States and in the Balkans to make gaps in that front.

Both were to win successes and to suffer defeats.

But in the meantime there was a full moon, and I reported to that effect at the beginning of May.

In the last days of that month I urgently represented to the Polish Ambassador the desirability of resuming conversations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but his answer was that he could do nothing till the German Government had given some evidence of its goodwill and readiness to talk.

On June 25 I motored to Hamburg to attend the local Derby and to visit some old friends of mine.

At it happened, a Polish horse was expected by many to be going to win the race, but he finished down the course, to the keen satisfaction of all loyal Germans.

The atmosphere was already strained, and I remember feeling rather sorry for my Polish colleague, who was also present.

Yet everybody was friendly and courteous and appeared honestly glad to see one.

## Germans didn't hate Britain

Looking back on it all, one can only be impressed by the tragedy and futility of the present war. There was no hostility to England among the mass of the people in Germany.

Goebbels' frenzied propaganda may, since the beginning of the war, have been successful in working Germans up to hate. German youth is being, and has for some years past, been educated up to hate us.

Nazi extremists, full of the mystical faith which seeks to impose German leadership on a world of German vassals, will always hate the chief barrier to the fulfilment of their overweening ambitions.

Resentment against the English, who nicknamed him Brick-and-drop, may inspire Ribbentrop's hatred, and the fury of the woman scorned may fan the passions of Hitler himself.

But the German people had no natural hatred of the British, and it is the saddest thing in the world that the two should fight.

Personally, up to the last, I never felt anywhere that I was other than a German.

I attended two large parties at the end of that month; one was given by Funk, who, after having succeeded Schacht as Minister for Economics, had later replaced him as President of the Reichsbank, and the other by Lutz, who was the chief of the S.A. or brown-shirts.

Everyone who was anyone in Nazi circles, with the notable exception of the Ribbentrops and Himmlers, were present at these parties.

For me, they were not so much social entertainments as opportunities to exchange views with all who were ready to listen and to talk.

I did my utmost in these numerous conversations to enlist the support of those most closely in touch with Hitler, with a view to inducing him to make some gesture which would open the door, if it were only an inch or so, to a response on Mr. Chamberlain's part.

But our negotiation with Russia, as long as they continued, were represented to me as an insuperable obstacle to any conciliatory initiative on Hitler's part.

Alas, it was all talk; for it was not the Lutzs and the Funkes, or even the Braunschitzes and Lamers, who decided policy. The last thing which Hitler him-

self wanted was to start serious discussions with England.

I went to London for a few days in connection with private business at the beginning of July, and warned His Majesty's Government that the clouds were gathering.

By this time, the Russian negotiations had ceased to have for me, even the superficial appearance of any reality, and I still believe that from the outset Moscow never meant them to terminate in agreement with us.

## Riddle of Russian pact

The moment at which Hitler began his own negotiations with Stalin must remain for the time being a matter for conjecture, but it can scarcely have been coincidence that in Hitler's speech of April 28 his usual hostile references to the U.S.S.R. were conspicuous by their absence.

On May 3, Litvinov, the Russian protagonist of the League of Nations, was relieved of his post as Commissar for Foreign Affairs. A few weeks later a new Soviet Ambassador to Germany was received with marks of quite unusual courtesy.

I decided, at the end of July, to seek for myself the opportunity of a personal meeting with Hitler. He was at Bayreuth at the time, attending the Wagner festival.

Though absolutely unmusical, I like Wagner. I had twice attended the whole of the Ring in Berlin, and I used this as an excuse to pay a visit to Bayreuth on July 20.

So far as my real objective was concerned it was a complete failure. I had no trouble on the way down, and when I got there I found that Hitler was away inspecting the Siegfried Line, accompanied by Ribbentrop; an ominous combination.

He got back on the last afternoon of my visit, but I only saw him at a distance in the Opera House.

Even so, if he had wanted to speak to me, Hitler could have done so, for he must have been informed that I was there. But contact with the British Ambassador was not part of the game for him.

## "War at any price!"

There were three parties in Germany at this time. One, far removed from Hitler's entourage and representing the mass of the people, was all for peace and still hopeful that Hitler's wizardry would enable him to achieve his aims without war.

A second was equally all for war at any price. It was confident in the might of Germany's Army and Air Force and in her invulnerability to attack from the west.

It was the party in closest touch with Hitler, and was constantly pressing him to go ahead regardless of the consequences, and arguing that in any case Britain either would not or could not fight.

There was a third party, which appeared really to believe that Britain's military preparations were being deliberately undertaken with a view to a preventive war, and which consequently argued that war in 1939 was better for Germany than war in 1940 or later.

I was repeatedly told by those in closest touch with him that Hitler himself preferred to share this view.

The war atmosphere was spreading apace. France was now mobilising, and the country was united behind M. Daladier.

Britain was also girding up her loins, and in the middle of July extra fleet exercises had been announced, extra ships were placed in commission and some naval reservists were called up.

The underlying idea was to convince Hitler of our readiness for war.

It apparently failed to convince Ribbentrop, who to the last continued to assert that England would never fight.

I say "apparently" with intention, since I am still unable to credit even Ribbentrop with being so obstinately foolish as seriously to believe that England

These extracts are taken from the book of Sir Nevile Henderson entitled "Failure of a Mission," published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.

would fail to honour her obligations. There is no shadow of doubt that he was all the time saying so, to Hitler and to everyone. But that he believed himself what he said seems to me incredible.

## Egging on the Fuehrer

By 1939 Hitler had become so great in his own esteem that he could afford to describe his Foreign Minister as the second Bismarck. He often said so to others, and no one was surer that it was so than Ribbentrop himself.

But the world had yet to be persuaded that it was so, and for this a war was necessary.

To ensure war any means were legitimate. If he could persuade Hitler, who possibly needed little persuading, to go to extremes by representing England as afraid of war, all the better.

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## TO-MORROW:

Hitler's jubilation over the Russo-German Pact—and my blunt retort. My messages to the Cabinet. Chamberlain's personal letter to Hitler. Why the war was postponed for a week.

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Vol. X No. 1 January, 1940

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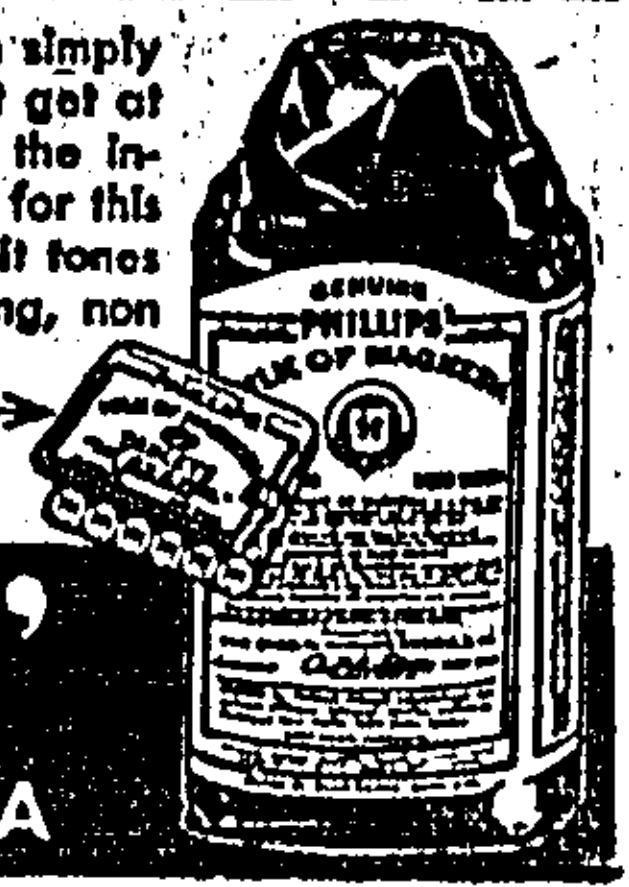
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Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra. "12.55. A Mozart Song sung by Ivar Andresen (Bass).

O Jais and Osiris (from "The Magic Flute")... with Orchestral accompaniment.

1.00. Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03. Hildegard (Vocal) and The Six Swingers.

1.30. Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45. Latest Variety.

2.15. Close down.

6.00. "For the Children."

6.32. Harry Roy and His Orchestra In Dance Music.

7.30. Musical Comedy Selections.

8.00. London Relay—The News.

8.00. Local Time Signal Weather Report and Announcements.

8.33. Variety with Gracie Fields, Billy Mayerl, Sandy Powell & Others.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay—"Under Nazi Rule."

9.45 Excerpts from Gilbert & Sullivan.

10.15 A Dance Programme.

11.0 Close down.

## MALAYA UNDER NAZIS' RULE

(Continued from Page 5.)

(the noblest part of his equipment. He has not read the Vedas, the Mahabharata, or the Confucius' Annals. He would scorn to do so if he could. To him they are the scribbles of non-Aryan sub-men, beneath contempt.

Since the Nazis propounded their revolting doctrine of world domination the little spots on the German moral leopard have grown to the size of dinner plates. Wood betide Malaya if ever it were in the position of Poland and Czechoslovakia—under the Nazi heel.

To most of us this is almost too obvious for mention but if you were to get hold of one of those little leaflets, cyclostyled on wrapping paper in pale ink, that has blotted and run in the handwriting of boys who have failed to pass their junior middle school, you would receive the impression that British imperialism is a dreadful thing than which nothing could be worse.

I am not concerned to defend British imperialism or to prove that it is the most enlightened system of government that the human mind could conceive. You live under it and can judge for yourselves. But one thing I can say.

If anyone would willingly substitute for it the imperialism of Nazi Germany the only proper place for him is the padded cell.

Well, I have danced with my nightmare. The Swastika is 8,000 long miles away over seas guarded by the British Navy or over land defended by the Allied forces and by the good sense and decency of the Asiatic peoples.

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued on Saturday says: A quiet morning, though there was some "chicken feed" produced in the form of investment business.

Buyers

H.K. Banks \$1,450

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## A Look Through The "Telegraph"

### 50 YEARS AGO

Queen Victoria owns a block of houses in New York.

A black snake four feet long was killed in the gutter outside the Masonic Club, about dusk last evening.

For the first time in the history of steam shipping in China the Austrian flag is represented on the Yangtze. The British steamer Apechin Maru, which for the past three months has been running on the Yangtze, changed her flag last week and hoisted the Austrian flag. She will after undergoing an overhauling, and probably some alterations, trade on the river between Hankow and Shanghai.

### 25 YEARS AGO

May 6, 1915. Field Marshal Sir John French has issued a report on the Germans using poisonous gases in which he says: They have been ejected from places held in the trenches and also by shells specially manufactured. German attacking troops have been especially determined to use this gas in a long tactical preparation on a large scale. The report emphasises that the British were using asphyxiating gas before the Germans.

As a reason for this astounding falsehood, but new it is obvious that that was part of a scheme, and shows the German army announced that the British were using asphyxiating gas before the Germans.

Since the method was first used, the enemy adopted it both for offence and defence. It was well known to the British. The effect was not merely that of disabling, or even painfully fatal as suggested by the German press, but the victims suffer acutely and a large proportion die a painful, lingering death.

It appears that the enemy was not merely injured in the lungs and will possibly be invalids for life. These effects must be the result of the use of gas by the enemy. The use of gas by the enemy is a definite decision to use these gases as a normal procedure and that protests will be useless.

The Italian Ambassador had a prolonged conference with Sir Edward Grey.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that Germany's use of poisonous gas was a species in which the issue of convention and had been clearly committed with deliberate purpose after careful preparation.

It is five years ago to-day since King George succeeded to the throne. The King Edward died the nation felt that it had to take his son more or less on trust. King Edward's reign was the most popular prince, and one of the most popular men, in the world; but of King George all the his subjects knew was that he was a naval officer, and a man of somewhat retiring disposition—who might or might not be a subject of the crown that he had inherited from the Sixteen kings by his father's side and from Canute by his mother's. Everybody had a suspicion that he was not a subject of the crown. The country's relations with foreign Powers were apparently good, but the Empire itself was not by any means at its most peaceful. There was disaffection in some parts, minor political unrest in others while Sir Edward Grey, another man was at his neighbour's throat over Mr. Lloyd George's notorious Budget, the world's confidence in him was shaken. It was little wonder, then, that the world watched with lively curiosity the actions of the new King Edward.

### 10 YEARS AGO

May 6, 1930. Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the civil disobedience movement in India has been arrested at Jalpur under regulation Twenty Five of 1930 and will be imprisoned during the pleasure of the Government of India.

At the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel, celebrations took place on Wednesday, the 5th of April, in honour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, only child of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and the Prince Consort, who came of age on that date.

### 5 YEARS AGO

May 6, 1935. With fitting ceremonial and pageantry, the Colony of Hongkong to-day joyfully and enthusiastically began its celebration of Silver Jubilee Week under conditions giving promise of a most colourful and happy observance of the Empire.

So great is the interest centred in the celebrations that there has been a tremendous influx of visitors from South China, estimates of the number who have come here to see the sights varying between 100,000 and 300,000.

The gigantic French liner, Normandie, sailed from St. Nazaire to-day on her speed trials.

The Society of Chartered Accountants in China held their annual dinner at the Shanghai Club with Mr. A. H. George, H. M. Consul-General in Shanghai, as the guest of honour.

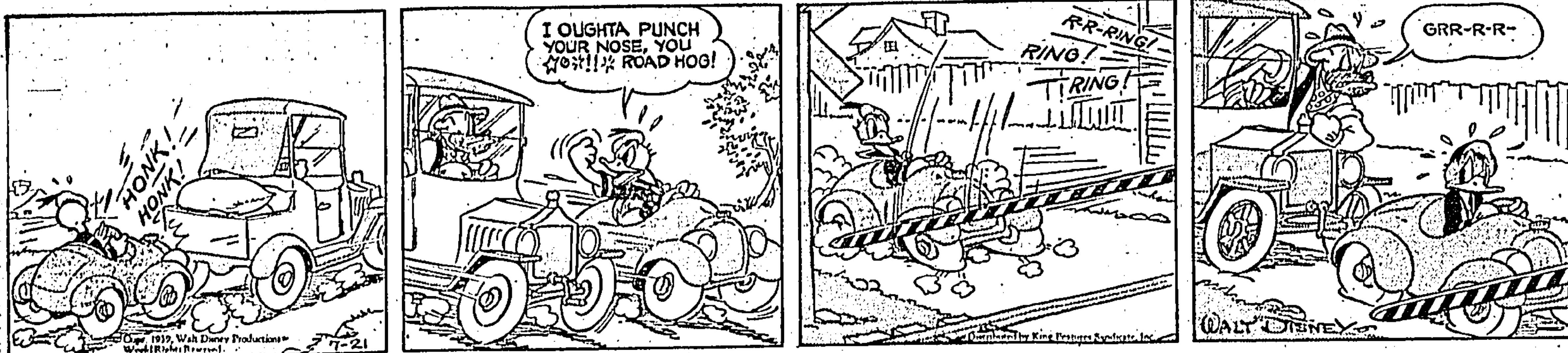
In the course of his speech, the Chairman, Mr. H. R. Cleland, gave a brief review of the history of the accountancy and welcomed guests.



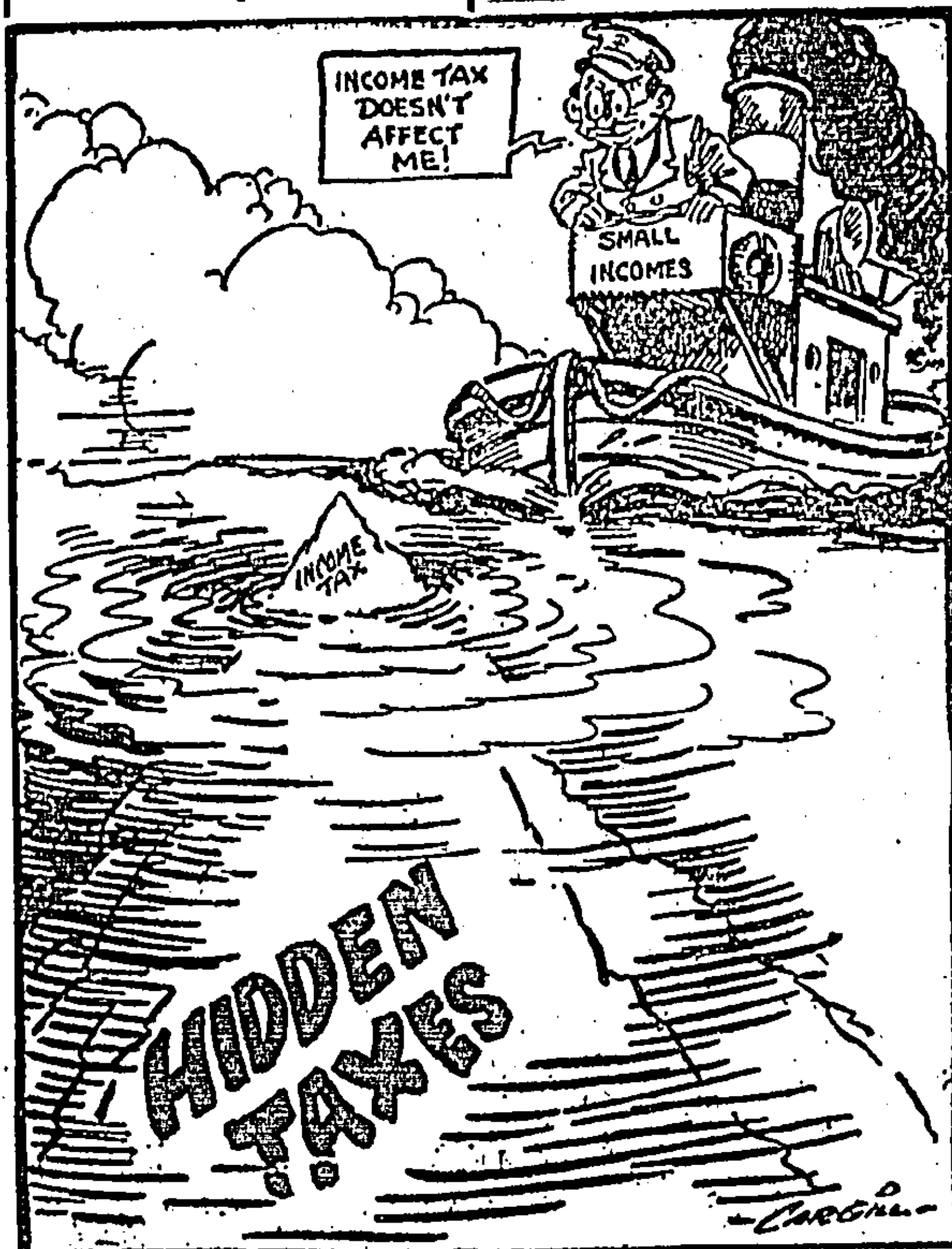
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## CARTOON FOR HONGKONG



Seven-Eighths of an Iceberg Is Under Water

## GARDENERS & MAFOOS IN FATAL BRAWL Man Accused Of Murder At Criminal Sessions

A brawl between mafoos and gardeners in a tea house at Fanling cross-roads on March 8, in the course of which one man was stabbed to death, was described at the Criminal Sessions this morning when a youth named Wan Chun-ping was charged with the murder of Yeung Yuet.

The case is being tried by the Chief Justice, Sir Athol MacGregor, and the following jury: Messrs. E. Haussman (Foreman), Hung Kai-chiu, J. N. Wilkinson, Ho Yau-teung, Pun Kwong-kuen, Chan Sak-yik and H. A. Esmail.

**Alleged Crime Described**  
Mr. Murphy said Wan was employed as a mafoos at Kwant by the military authorities and yeung was a gardener at the Fanling Mixed Farm.

The scene of the alleged crime was the Mui Yuen tea house at Fanling cross-roads. Sometime in February, a colleague of Yeung named Lo Ki joined a mah-jong school at the tea house, and among the players was one Sung Hung-tim, a mafoos. The arrangement as regards the game was that money which was lost by the players would go to pay for the meals they had at the tea house.

At the end of February, Lo had lost about \$5. Meals were accordingly taken up to this amount and debited to him, but when the time for payment arrived he was unable to pay. He then asked the proprietor of the tea house to transfer the account to Wong King, No. 1 gardener of the Fanling Mixed Farm. This was done but Lo did not tell Wong about it.

**Liability Repudiated**  
On March 7, Wong happened to go to the tea house and there he discovered for the first time what had been done. He repudiated any liability for the debt and this was overheard by Sung, who thereupon assaulted him.

Wong subsequently spoke to Lo about the matter and the latter asked him to go to the tea house the following evening when he would settle the debt.

About 8 p.m. on March 8, Wong and Lo left the farm and set out for the tea house, accompanied by another gardener named Wong Ming

## THESE ARE THE NEW AIR FIGHTERS U.S. WILL SEND

THREE NEW types of American fighter planes—so new that none has yet been delivered to the U.S. Air Service—are to be built for large-scale delivery to the Allies.

The decision, which has been reached with unexpected suddenness, gives Britain and France priority over U.S. air squadrons for which the planes were originally designed and ordered.

According to the War Department at Washington, all three types are very fast and capable of dealing either with enemy bombers or fighters.

**Single-Seat Monoplane**  
They are the Bell P-39, Curtiss P-40, and Lockheed P-38. The initial "P" indicates "pursuit" which is the American equivalent of "fighter." Their performance is still secret, but here is the latest information about them:

**U.S. Placed Big Order**  
The P-39 is being produced at Buffalo, New York, by the Bell Aircraft Corporation.

It is a single-seat monoplane, powered by a liquid-cooled Allison engine of 1,000 h.p., and fitted with retractable tricycle undercarriage. Entrance to the cockpit is by a side door.

The Bell Aircraft Corporation was formed in 1935. Its president, Mr. Lawrence D. Bell, is well known in London.

The P-40 is already in production. Its builder, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation of New York, announced last year that the U.S. Army Air Corps had placed a contract for the P-40, and that it was the biggest order for one type of plane ever signed in peace-time.

Like the Bell P-39, the Curtiss P-40 is an all-metal single-seat monoplane with 1,000 h.p. Allison engine.

The Curtiss Corporation was established in 1910. Its Hawk fighter has been supplied in large numbers to the French Air Force and has already given an excellent account of itself over the Siegfried Line.

**Speed Secret**  
The Lockheed P-38 is a single-seater with twin fuselage and twin Allison engines. As in the case of the Bell P-39, it has a retractable tricycle undercarriage and is of all-metal construction.

Its performance is believed to be exceptionally high. No details of its speed have been disclosed. The prototype flew across the American continent—from Burbank, California, to New York in seven hours.

## European Woman Said Missing

**Newcomer To Colony Disappears**

Miss Olive R. Rowan, a European woman residing at No. 505 The Peak, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Harriman, is reported to be missing since last Wednesday.

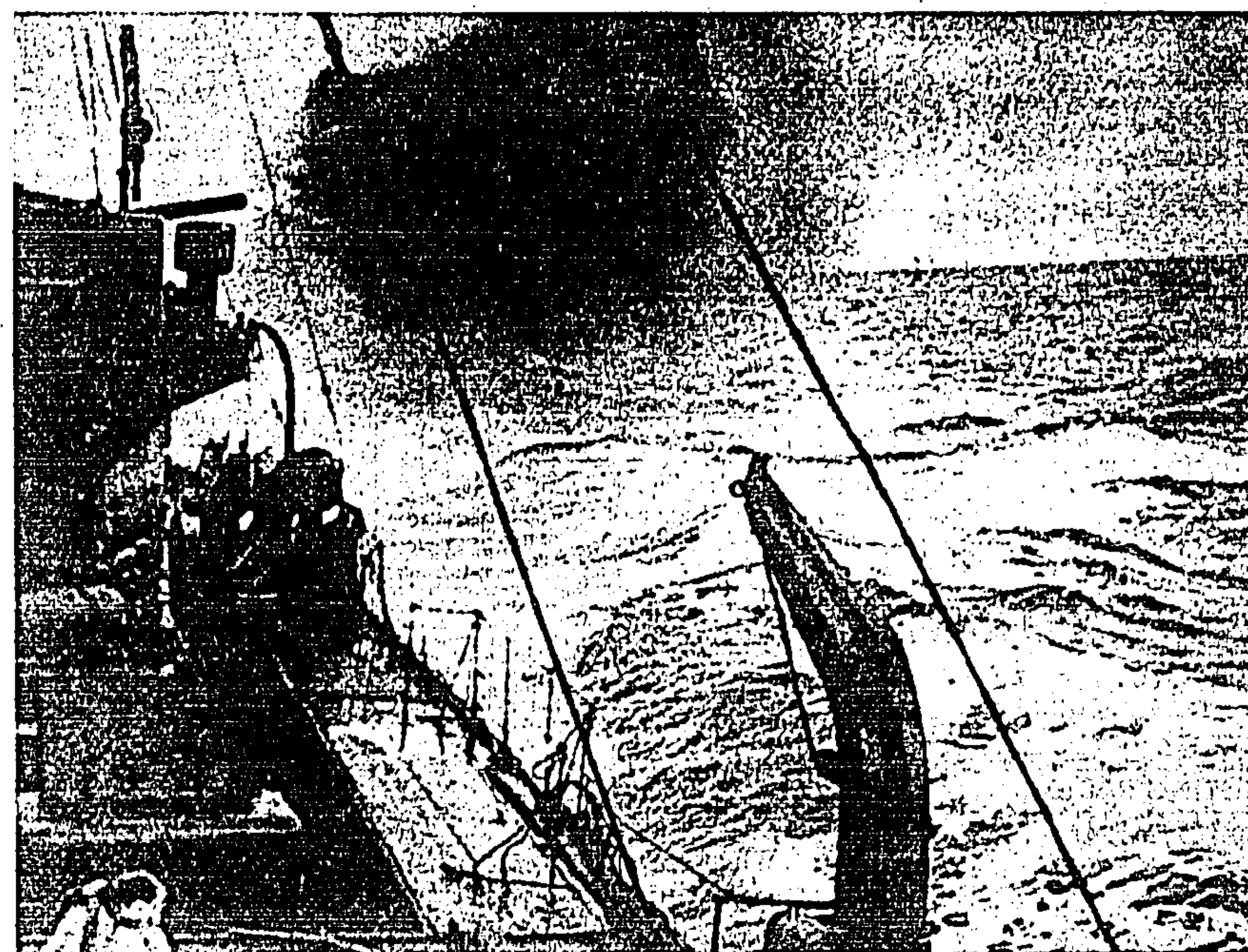
Miss Rowan is reported to have arrived in Hongkong from Birmingham last January and is said to be between 34 and 40 years of age. When last seen she was wearing a red dress, black coat and hat and shoes to match. She is 5 ft. 6 ins. in height, slim and has dark hair and grey eyes. She was on a visit to Kowloon when she disappeared.

a statement to the effect that though he was present at the fight he did not stab Yeung. At the Magistrate's court, the man who said that he saw him commit the crime, of having stabbed Yeung. He added that Lau had threatened to kill him also if he told the Police.

In addition to the stab wound, the body of Yeung was literally covered with bruises, while there were no signs of any violence on the person of Wan, apart from a tear in his trousers.

The case for the Crown, Mr. Murphy concluded, was that Wan stabbed and killed Yeung, not in self-defence but with intention at least of doing him grievous bodily harm.

Hearing is proceeding.



## NAZI BOMBER'S ATTACK ON BRITISH CONVOY

On Saturday we published a photograph of a German plane attacking a British Convoy, with anti-aircraft gunfire bursting around it.

Here is another photograph of the same incident. It shows an attendant destroyer's guns going into action as the raid is launched. Smoke from one of the destroyers 4.7 inch guns as she fires on the attacker. The bombers sunk two neutral ships in the Convoy and damaged two others.—Copyright.

## SAFE AT LAST

**Refugees From Norway Land In England**

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—Three Norwegian vessels have reached ports in North Scotland. Those on board include Norwegian and British refugees and several women and children.

The skipper of a Norwegian fishing boat, who believes that his was the last vessel to escape from Alesund, said that German planes bombed and machine-gunned people who were fleeing from the town in small open boats. He did not, however, see any boat hit by a bomb.

**Narrow Escape**  
An Englishman, Mr. Turner, who for 30 years has been manager for the British Aluminium Company in Norway, was accompanied by his Norwegian wife and daughter.

He said they just escaped with their lives from Alesund. He and nearly a score of others crossed the North Sea in a small Norwegian fishing boat.

Two Norwegian naval lieutenants were on the boat. One of them is already serving in a British naval unit.

## British Commander's "Great Grief"

**Poignant Letter To Norwegian Colleague**

**SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"**  
STOCKHOLM, May 6 (UP).—The "Sydsvenski Dagbladet's" correspondent, with the Norwegian forces on the Steinkjer front reports that the Norwegian Commander in the Trondelag region, Colonel Getz, received letters at 11 p.m. on Thursday from the British Commander-in-Chief, General Carton de Wiart, and the French Commander-in-Chief, General Audet.

**Text Of Letter**  
The following is the text of the letter from General Carton de Wiart:

"Dear Colonel Getz,—It is with great grief that I now inform you that we must evacuate this district. Each of us feels it very deeply. We leave some materials here and we are convinced it will be of great use to you and your brave corps. Concerning ourselves, we hope to be allowed to return here and help you successfully end your campaign."

General Audet is reported to have stated that the expedition to southern Norway proved more difficult to realise than anyone had imagined in advance.

**Peace Now Is But Defeat**

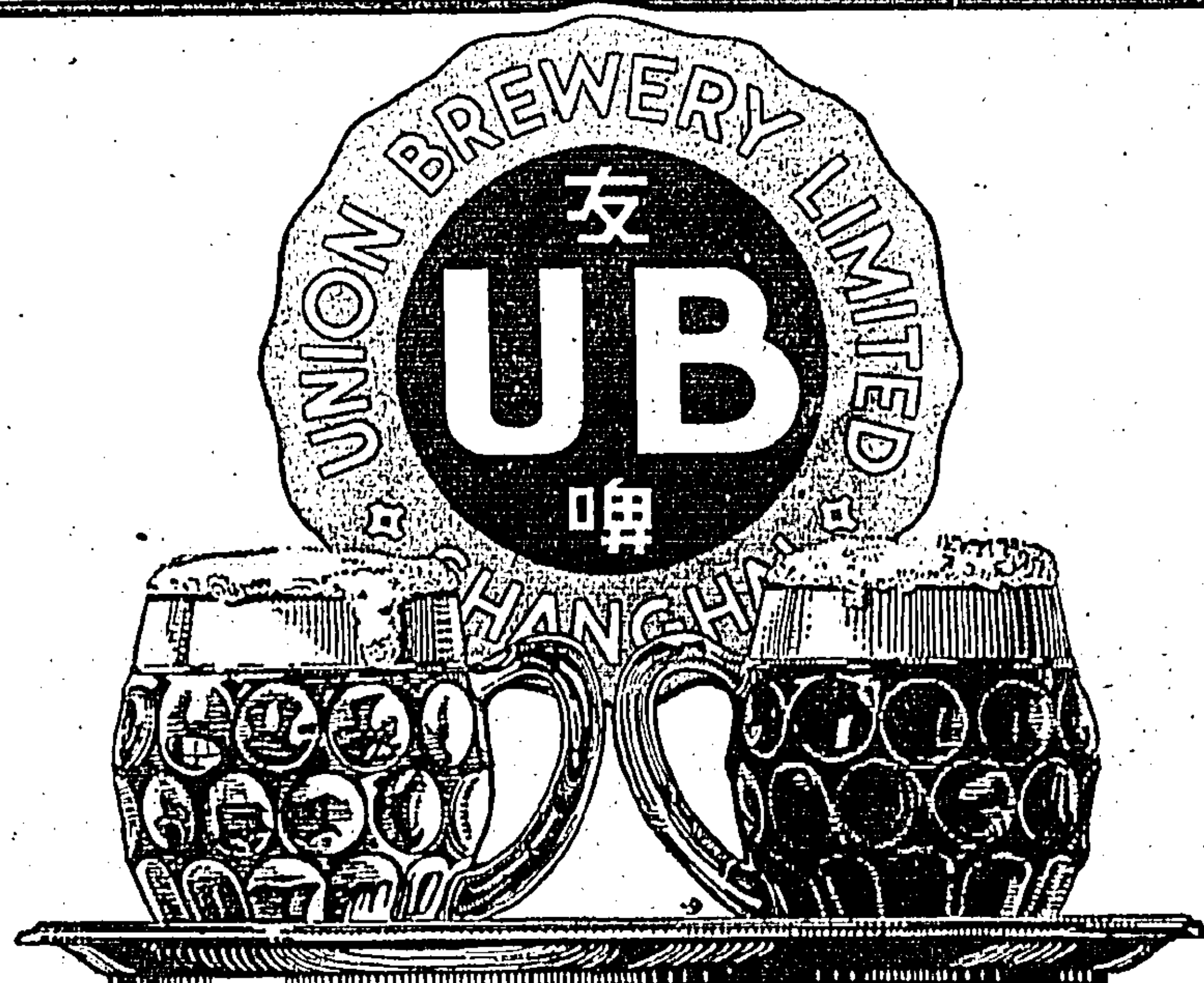
**M.P.'s Appeal Against Pacifist Campaign**

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—"Any peace made before the military power of the Nazis is smashed would be defeat," said Mr. J. Jagger, M.P., in a speech given to-day.

"We are fighting for our very existence," he said. "Either the military power of the Nazis must be broken or we shall be broken by it."

**Liberty's Death Warrant**  
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"In this hour when all we believe in is in deadly peril, I appeal to all to vote against such resolutions with such a large majority that the Fascists, Communists and pseudo-Fascists will realise their insignificance."



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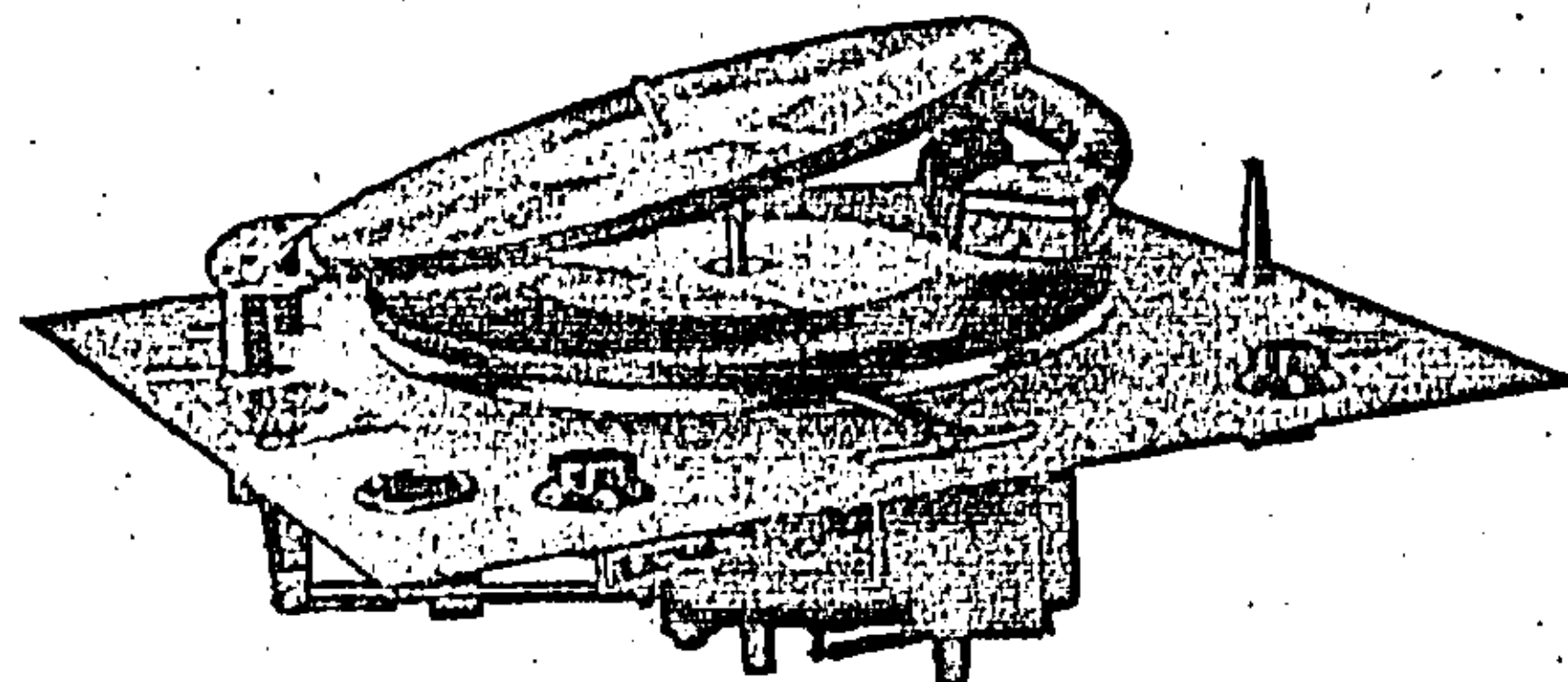
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### The Hongkong Telegraph

Monday, May 6, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26015

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### Germans in Britain

When one speaks of Germans to-day one is apt to forget that there are large numbers of them who are scattered over the world, homeless, and without the rights of citizens. In Great Britain alone there are more than 60,000 refugees from Germany or Austria, most of whom love their native country, yet desire its defeat in war. Their position has become even more difficult than before the outbreak of war, for they can neither return to their native land nor be certain that they will not be regarded as dangerous enemy aliens in the country of their asylum.

To the authorities in Britain they presented a problem which demanded delicate handling, for it was obvious that many of these Germans might be useful to the Allied cause, but among them were a few who might be agents of the enemy. A solution was found by the appointment of a larger number of tribunals which were instructed to deal as quietly as possible with the foreigners whose cases they were to examine, sending suspicious cases to internment camps, imposing mild restrictions on others, and leaving the remainder free to do what they liked. Of the 62,000 Germans or Austrians whose cases were reported on before January 15, only 120 were interned, 5,416 were placed in the second category, while 42,697 were released from all restrictions.

The last named are free to take up any occupation they like, and nearly 1,000 have actually joined the British fighting forces. It is one of the advantages possessed by the Allies that they have on their side large numbers of well-informed and highly intelligent Germans who understand conditions in Germany and the psychology of the German people, and are now ready and anxious to put their knowledge at the disposal of Britain and France. In expelling Jews and making their country unsafe for other Germans who have disagreed with the regime, the Nazis have made a present to their opponents of some of Germany's best intellects.

# MALAYA UNDER THE RULE OF THE NAZIS—A NIGHTMARE

The article below was published in the "Straits Times" and is re-published in the "Telegraph" with acknowledgments to our contemporary in Singapore. "Hongkong" could well be substituted for "Malaya" in the text.

I found myself walking through the streets of Singapore, but there was a curious atmosphere about the place. It did not seem at all like the old Singapore I used to know. I had a heavy, dazed feeling and for a moment I wondered whether the impression of strangeness did not arise from causes within me and not from changes without. But then I began to notice things that were too unmistakable to be due to hallucination. For one thing all the signs over shops and on office doors that used to be in English were in German now—words as long as snakes in thick, squat cursive-style lettering; for another there was a plague of swastikas over the city, on flags, on plaques, on armlets which struck upon my eye with their sharp outlines. I stared about me incredulously.

There were Chinese, Indians, and Malays as there had always been, but they seemed to have lost the old Singapore which I remembered. They went about furtively, glancing often to left and right. They did not gather in groups to laugh and chat but walked in twos or threes and hurriedly as if they feared that they might be intercepted. Perhaps the police had something to do with this. There were more police than I had ever seen but they were not the old Malay mata-matas and the Siks. They had disappeared. In their place there were Europeans in brown uniforms and all carrying automatic rifles with their fingers playing at the triggers. Their faces wore a frown. From time to time other European and African soldiers in unfamiliar uniforms marched past in detachments carrying rifles. S. A. men may be One detachment had a band playing the "Forest Wessel Song" which broke weirdly across the muffled sounds of the city.

Impatient to learn the secret of the mystery I approached a middle-aged Chinese who looked like a businessman intending to ask him to explain things to me, but when he saw me he edged away and I realized that he was anxious to avoid any contact with Europeans. Just then one of the European policemen in the strange uniform stepped up to me and speaking sharply in German asked me for my identity card. My German was rather rusty but I understood him and felt automatically in my pocket. To my surprise I found a card there with my photograph on it and a mass of particulars concerning me and my movements and a section of official stamps. The policeman looked at it carefully and then handed it back to me with a curt nod. I saw him approach others, Asiatics included, in the same way and then I realized that no one could be at large without an identity card.

My experiences were disconnected and often confused—but there were extremely clear and lucid intervals, more intense and disturbing than I can describe. I found myself at a book-stall looking for the familiar "Straits Times," "Free Press," or "Tribune," seeking no doubt, for the solution of the mystery of what had happened to Singapore. But I could find none of them. All the newspapers were in German and I picked up a "Singaporesche Beobachter" paying for it with a nickel five pfennig piece I found in my pocket. I edged away into a corner to look at it.

My German, as I say, was rusty but I could get the gist of the news and the articles. (How grotesque the heavy black type looked against the well-known background of Battery Road—Berchtesgadenstrasse was the name I caught sight of on a wall.) I was astonished at the tone of the paper—so different from the catholic outlook and interest of the old press of Singapore. A new struggle was to come, this time with America, it seemed, and the paper was full of articles upbraiding that country and of its people. The Americans, it appeared were trying to encircle the Great German Empire and to deny it its Lebensraum in the wide prairies of the Middle West, and to deprive it of access to the cotton fields of Georgia and Carolina, essential for Greater German clothes and Greater German bombs. The U.S.A. was an effete democracy controlled by Jews, negroes, and Chicago gangsters etc.—all the old stuff but even more violent and rabid. There was some Malayan news, but on a strangely, demonstration of Hitler Youth was to be held in Penang, a conscript labour battalion was to be reviewed on the Goeringplatz in Singapore.

Three hundred Chinese, one hundred and eighty Indians, and seventy Malays had been sent to the concentration camps at Segamat, Klang, and Pulau Jerejak for crimes against the German state. I noticed, too, that a department called the State Tin and Rubber Control seemed to own all the mines and estates and there were figures showing that Germany was absorbing nearly all the output. There was also an official notice by the Staatsamt stating that workers who did not produce their quota or who failed to put in an average of twelve hours a day for six days a week would be punished by being deprived of their ration cards. All food was rationed, I gathered. I

saw a reference too to the Goering-Marschal Goering Ten Year Plan of Self-Sufficiency for Malayan India (Good God, I thought, had they got the Netherlands Indies too!) But my dizzy head failed to piece it all together to make complete sense.

Now I was looking for the vernacular press. Perhaps there I should find a clue. I asked a Malay where I could get "Warta Malaya." He looked at me suspiciously for a moment and then said, "Lama suda berkunji tunai!" It had been suppressed. Of course it had. There could be no room for a paper advocating Malay nationalism. I asked for the "Sin Chew Jit Poh," the "Union Times," or the "Sin Kuo Min Jit Poh."

### —by— VICTOR PURCELL

They had all disappeared. All I could get was a single sheet written in very bad Chinese which spoke of the duty of the Chinese to serve the Greater Germany. There was not a word in this paper—the Tai Tak Kwok Yat Po or the German Chinese Gazette it was called—about the Sino-Japanese War which I had seen from a small item in the "Singaporesche Beobachter" was, still going on. Chinese nationalism, though, was referred to in a leading article as a dangerous heresy which was adhered to only among the criminal classes of the Chinese in Malayan India.

My recollection, as I have said, is discontinuous and imperfect, but I do remember that I began to feel that the more I learned of this monstrous world though more curious than ever to know what had happened to the land I had lived in. I managed to talk to a number of the people who seemed dreadfully afraid of the police and would speak only when they were sure that they were unobserved. But I was able to piece together the things they told me and gain a general impression of the shape of things that had come to pass.

There were no longer any Malay States or Malay rulers. They had been abolished. The Germans did not recognize the principle of protectorates. The whole of Malaya and the Netherlands Indies had become a single German colony under a Governor-General in Singapore. The Legislative, Federal, and State Councils had gone. All the powers of government were vested in the Eastern Branch of the Nazi Party, itself responsible to the Nazi Party of Germany. Arising in Kelantan had been ruthlessly suppressed and over 30,000 Malays had been killed. Education had been standardized under a Nazi programme. All the Malay, Chinese, and Indian schools had been taken over by the government. German was taught in all the schools but only so much as would enable pupils to understand the commands of their overseers or to use the tools of their trade. There were a few middle schools in which a higher standard was taught but these were merely factories for producing clerks and the textbooks were full of the glories of Nazism and the glories of the Aryan Race and the highest function of the graduates, they said, was to serve their German masters without question. One Indian told me how he had been flogged for being in possession of a pamphlet of the illegal Congress Party.

Here my recollection becomes vague again. The dull chloroformed feeling returned to me. The well-lit for a second or two at a time and I seemed to be travelling in a train. The carriage was labelled "Aryans Only" and I saw Asiatics being herded into trucks in another part of the train. I heard the guttural shouts of a German major who was swelling at the neck and cursing an Asiatic official of some sort. It took me back to Germany when I was a prisoner-of-war. When my recollection cleared I found myself in surroundings that were again familiar. I recognized the streets and the building of Kuala Lumpur. But it was a changed—unfamiliar—natural Kuala Lumpur. It seemed a city of condemned souls, a limbo of hopelessness. Petaling Street which had been so full of animation was like a Chinese cemetery on all Souls' Day. There were shell holes and bullet marks on the buildings which I could not explain. Clangs of coles passed through the streets marching under overseers. The overseers carried whips. There was a curfew at dusk and the old bright lights of my time shone no more.

Now I was treading the staircases of the old Supreme Court. A trial was going on. A German was charged with listening-in to the American wireless. He was sentenced to six years penal servitude. But I could see no Asiatics anywhere except the court ushers and interpreters for witnesses. I met an educated looking Indian in the corridor.

"Where are the Asiatics?" I asked him in English. "Where are the

Chinese and Indian lawyers?"

He gazed at me in astonishment. I repeated by question and then he, seeing that I was genuinely ignorant and that we were alone, put his finger to his lips and said in a whisper: "They have been abolished. Surely you know that? Where have you come from? I was a lawyer once with a big practice—under the English of course. Now I am an interpreter on forty marks a month. It is either that or the concentration camp at Klang. But haven't you read 'Mein Kampf'? Don't you know the passage about native lawyers and semi-apes?"

He smiled bitterly. "Is that it?" I exclaimed. "But where are the courts for Asiatics?" "They have another court. Where the Magistrate's Courts used to be. But there is no code of law, no lawyers to argue. Everything is decided by the German magistrates. The punishment is heavy fines or flogging—sometimes worse. Even for trivial offences. The prisoners and the camps are full. Life is ghastly. Rations you can't live on. There is nothing you could buy in the shops if you had the money. The Ten Year Plan comes first and last. But," he added gritting his teeth and a savage light coming into his eyes, "that will come. The Americans will blockade Malaya and we shall rise."

A policeman was coming along the corridor. My Indian friend turned quickly on his heel. Shapes became indistinct again. I felt I wanted to cry out like a man who was being suffocated—and then, thank God, I woke up!

What a marvellous relief it was to find myself in my bed, bathed though I was in a cold sweat. I went to the verandah of the house in which I was staying and there was the Union Jack still flying over Government House. A mala-mala was on his beat down below in the corner. I could see the British warships in the harbour. Once again, Thank God! It had been nothing but a ghastly nightmare!

Now a few of you who have read my nightmare may be inclined to think that it is a mere fantasy full of exaggerations and distortions of possibility. Mere propaganda in fact. Now listen to this.

The Right Honourable L. S. Amery, one-time Secretary of State for the Colonies, tells us that no special criminal code for natives of German colonies was ever worked out. In 1912 the German Reichstag Deputy, Dr. Mueller, said:

"Our civil and military administration of justice is simply indefensible. With regard to native justice and administration there exists an incredible uncertainty concerning the powers of the administrative authorities. One judge uses the German Penal Code without further ado, another does not use the Penal Code at all. In short our criminal proceedings are in a condition which leaves the native entirely without rights."

In 1908 another Deputy, Herr Storz, had said: "Nothing shows the difference in the position as to the rights of natives in German and English colonies so much as the administration of justice; the English solemn, earnest, entirely hedged in by guarantees of justice; the German courts everything without form, and even if the intention to deal out justice be there, everything surrounded with the appearance of force and arbitrariness."

Herr Storz went on to point out that whereas English District Commissioners could decide only minor matters, German officials without judicial training could decide on the life and death of natives subject only to the confirmation of the Governor who would invariably go by his subordinate's report.

Sir Hugh Clifford, afterwards Governor of the Straits Settlements, in his official report on Togoland says that the public was excluded from all German courts, every case being practically tried in camera. German magistrates were bound by no criminal code, far less by any code of criminal procedure, in cases where natives were concerned. The only criminal code in force in Togoland was expressly applicable to Europeans exclusively. In practice this meant that any native, no matter how innocent of an intention to give offence or how unconscious he might be of having done so, was liable to be flogged or otherwise punished by almost any German official whom he had the misfortune to displease.

The statements of Deputies like Just Roosen, Herr Bebel, and others in the Reichstag debates confirmed this, as well as the terrible severity of the punishment inflicted. Deaths caused by floggings were frequent. Not only men, but women and children were liable to flogging. One of the revolts in the Cameroons was caused by Deputy-Governor Kleit ordering the flogging of twenty women, wives of native soldiers, for being lazy. The native soldiery and native police, indeed, were generally given a dangerously privileged position in order to attack them the native chiefs themselves were continually flogged.

Do not imagine that it was merely underlings who committed these

brutalities. The very head of the administration could be guilty. In 1907, as the result of Reichstag protests, Dr. Karl Peters, then Imperial Commissioner in German East Africa, was brought before a disciplinary court in Germany on a variety of counts. Evidence was given of terrorism, plunder, the flogging and chaining of women and children, forced concubinage, and murder. The most atrocious of his crimes was the hanging of a native youth, ostensibly for stealing cigarettes, really for visiting Peters's native concubines. One of them had fled for protection to a neighbouring chief, and was also hanged after having been flogged day after day until her back resembled "chopped meat." Peters was dismissed the service—not for the crimes he had committed, but for giving false reports to his superiors. Subsequently he was granted his pension, and a statue in his honour was erected at Dar-es-Salaam. Herr Hitler has described him as 'a model, if stern, administrator.' 'A model, if stern, administrator!'

Under the government of Herr von Puttkamer in the Cameroons, the Akwa chief petitioned to the Reichstag in 1905 against the excessive flogging and ill-treatment of their people, and were promptly arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for their audacity (Have you ever heard of that happening to persons in Malaya who dared to petition the Secretary of State?). The matter was taken up in the Reichstag, the sentences on the chiefs quashed, and the whole administration of the Colony inquired into, with the result that the Governor was found guilty of 'administrative laxity,' fined £50, and retired.

And there are many other cases which I have no time to mention. In my nightmare I imagined the suppression by the Nazis of a rising in Kelantan. Is this fancy or exaggeration too? Listen.

In German South-West Africa there was a tribe of natives called the Hereros. It was the policy of the Germans to compel them to work as hired labourers upon the lands they had heretofore owned. To begin with they were allotted cattle reserves. "These cattle reserves," wrote Herr Karl Dove, "are an obstacle to the economic development of the country for it is without doubt owing to this reason that so few of the Hereros enter the service of Europeans," while the Deutsche Südwest-afrikanische Zeitung, the German South West Africa Times, stated that "the country must be inhabited by white colonists. Therefore the natives must disappear, or rather put themselves at the disposal of the whites, or retire into the reserves set apart for them."

In the end the government decided that they must disappear, and with characteristic German thoroughness set about causing them to disappear. In the Herero War of 1904-1908 General von Trotha deliberately pursued a policy of extermination, driving the whole tribe into the Kalahari Desert. At the end of the struggle only 15,000 Hereros were left out of a population of 80,000.

In 1905 the Maji-Maji rising in East Africa led to the killing off by the rifle and by starvation of 120,000 natives.

Before General Von Trotha began his campaign of massacre he issued a proclamation. "The Hereros nation must leave the country. If the people do it not I will compel them with the big tube! Within the country every Herero, with or without a rifle, with or without cattle, will be shot."

Now I have not been raking through the records to find facts discreditable to the German administration. No raking was required. The instances of ruthlessness and cruelty stand out in any account of the German colonization in Africa. "It was impossible in Africa to get on without cruelty," said Herr Dove.

All this was before the last war. In those days there was some democracy in Germany. Humane men could criticize the nation could be asked by Deputies in the Reichstag. Germany was sensitive to world opinion. Since then Blood and Iron have come back into their own. The Nazis make it plain beyond all doubt that the only business of colonies is to serve the arbitrary will of the ruling race. The following words of Hitler have been quoted by His Excellency the Governor. They cannot too often be brought to the notice of those who might forget the Nazi gospel and the intention of the Nazis if they were victorious.

"One hears from time to time," says Herr Hitler in "Mein Kampf," "that a negro has become a lawyer, teacher, tenor or the like. This is a sin against all reason. It is criminal lunacy to train a born semi-ape to become a lawyer. It is a sin against the Eternal Creator to train Hottentots and Kaffirs to intellectual professions." And we need not imagine that Herr Hitler regards Asiatics in a much more favourable light than he does negroes. All who are not Aryans, the Superior Race, are inferior, and all who are not Europeans, even if not semi-apes, are no more than sub-men. We need have no doubt as to what would happen to Malaya under Nazi rule. The Fuehrer's scholarship is confined to the study of 'infective, chichenery, and the use of a trowel

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.



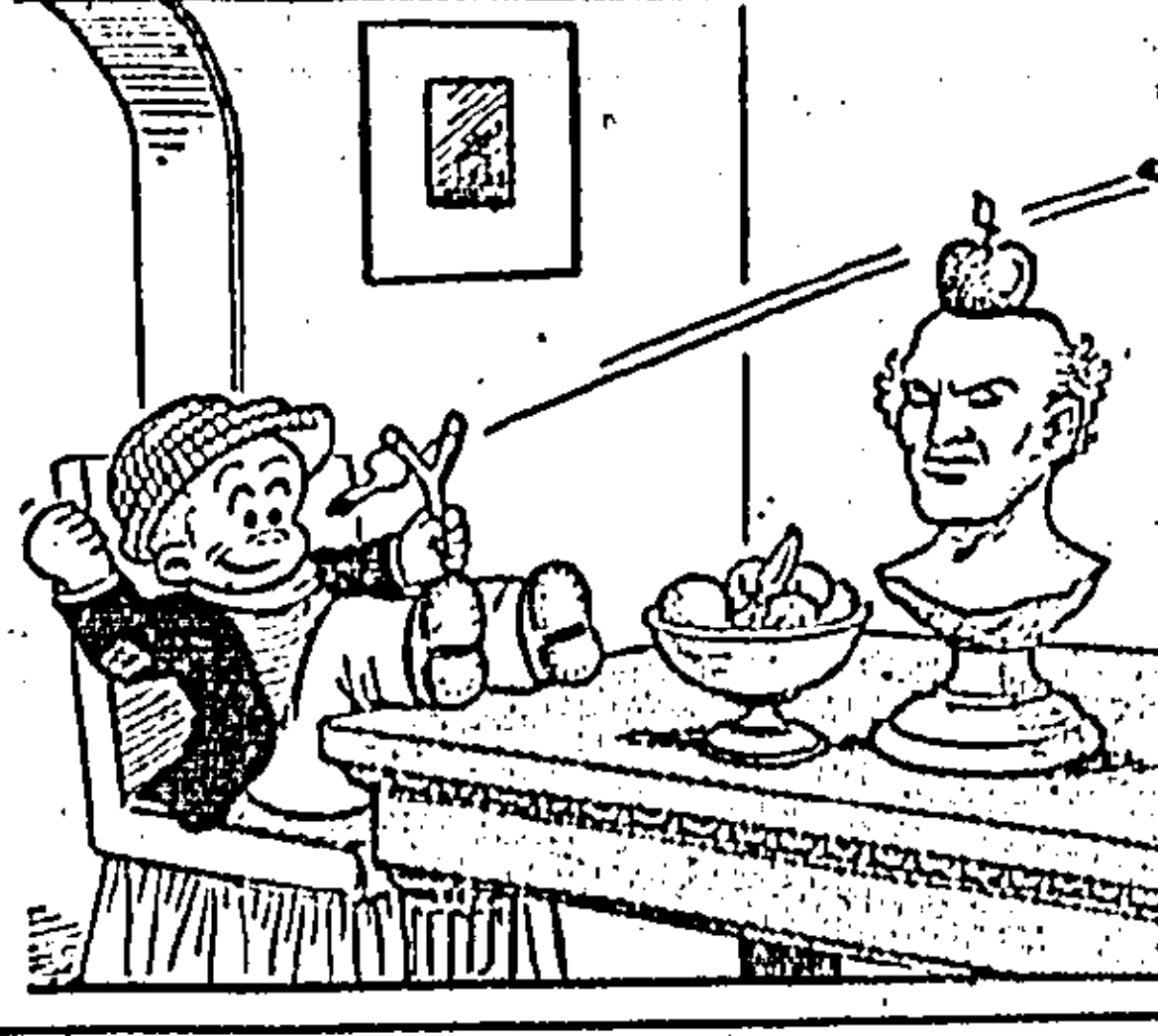
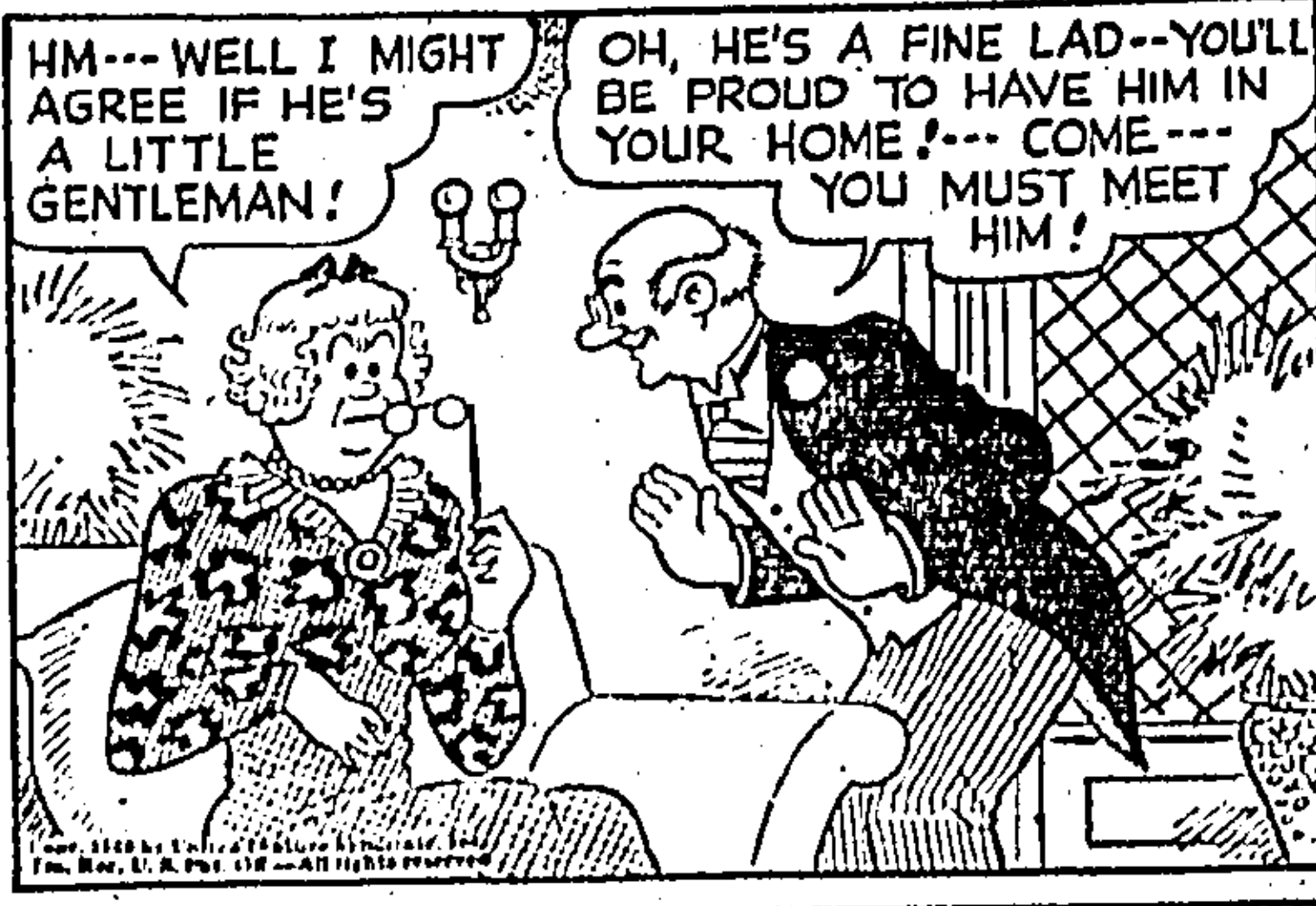
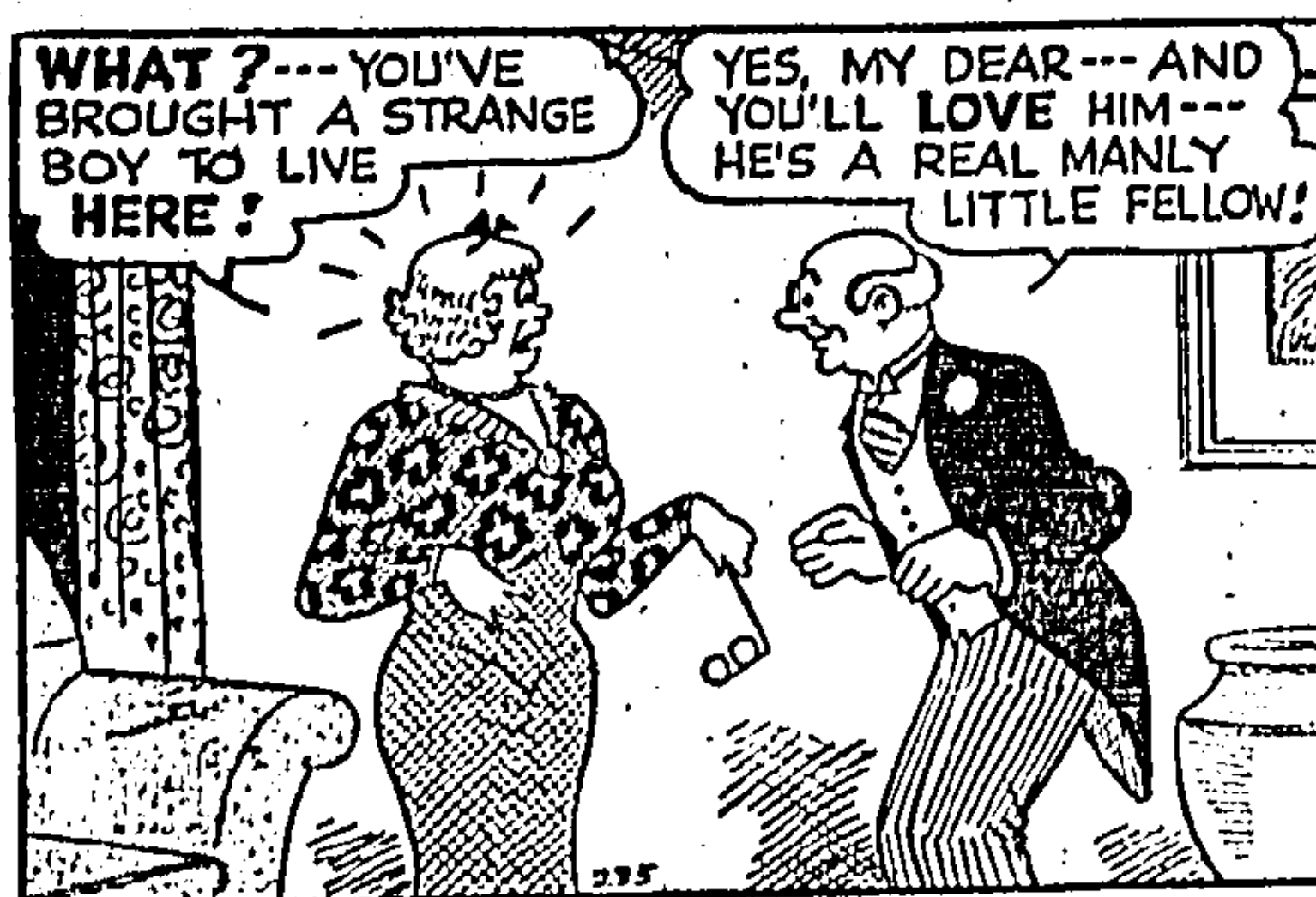




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## NANCY



## WESTERN FRONT WAKES UP

## Substantial German Attack Repulsed

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—There has been considerable activity on the Western Front during the past two or three days.

Further details are now given of a German attack in the Blies sector early on Friday morning. After the usual artillery preparations, some 300 Germans advanced on the front about a mile wide against a small number of French outposts which were hidden in a wood.

They were caught in heavy artillery cross fire and retired in disorder without making any contact with outposts.

## Heavy Nazi Losses

French patrols were sent out later to examine the ground. They brought back a quantity of arms and equipment and found that the Germans had taken all their dead and wounded back with them.

The German losses are believed to have been heavy although the French losses are described as being insignificant.

Another raid on Friday night in the Saar region was beaten off by artillery and machine gun fire.

## Polish Troops Reviewed

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—Somewhere behind the Maginot Line yesterday, General Sikorski reviewed the biggest parade yet held of Polish troops.

For two hours he watched hundreds of Polish troops march past and later issued an order in which he said: "Units of the Polish Army are nearing battlefield positions to fight the enemy of Poland and of mankind."

## Outposts Attacked

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—An official communiqué issued today states that last night the enemy attacked three of our outposts with strong forces.

The attack took place in the region of the Saar. The enemy were supported by heavy artillery.

Although surrounded, the outposts resisted victoriously until our counter attack, led by light units, drove the enemy away.

## Spain Insists On Neutrality

## Memorandum Issued By Consul

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, May 5 (Reuter).—Spain's desire to maintain her neutrality in the present war is emphasised in a memorandum to the Spanish Consul here.

The memorandum, which comes from the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, refers to "the absurdity" of recent rumours that German war planes which had been flying over the south western district of France had set out from Spain.

"It is in the vital interests of our Government to frustrate the efforts to destroy the harmony of Franco-Spanish relations—all the more so since imperative reasons, due to our geographical position, oblige us to set aside everything that might endanger the true and sincere sentiments of neutrality," continued the memorandum.

## Hunter Men Interned

## Nazis Hand Over Ratings To Swede Authorities

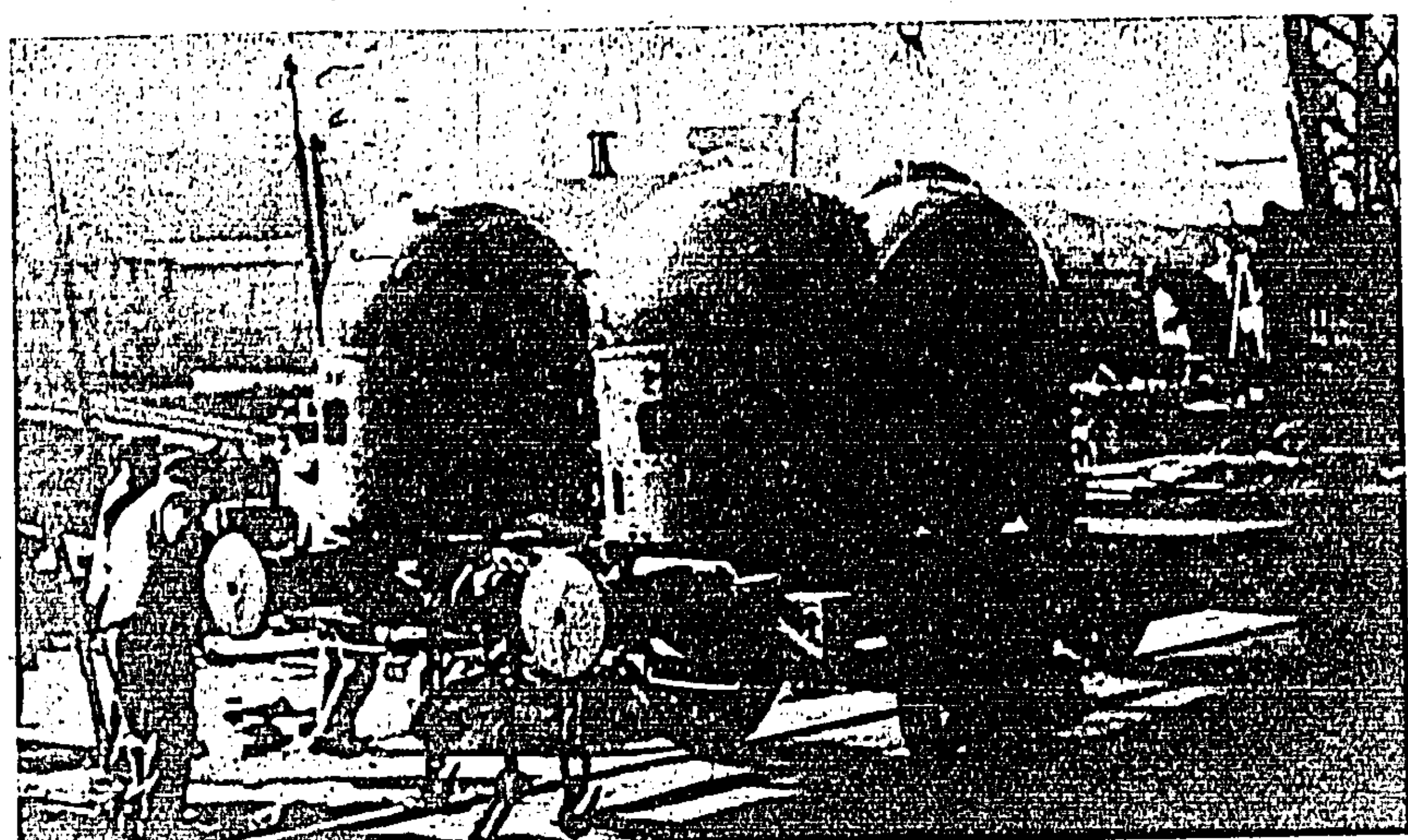
STOCKHOLM, May 5 (Reuter).—Forty-three ratings of the destroyer Hunter have reached Gummarn, near Lycksele in North Sweden, where they have been interned.

As the Germans are said to have put them out of Norway owing to food shortage, it is likely that their internment will be lifted and the British authorities will try to get them sent home to England.

The men are being well-treated after their chief trouble being shortage of clothes. All of them are reported to be fit and well.

Two officers of the Hunter are believed to be still held by the Germans at Narvik.

## SOME PRESENTS FOR ADOLF HITLER



FRENCH mines on route from the factories for a position somewhere in the North Sea.—French Official Photograph.

## Where Is Nazi Air Force?

## Only Feats Performed So Far On Paper

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—"Where is the German air force?" asks the "Spectator," which goes on to discuss the subject.

Why has it not been given the chance to perform some of the marvellous feats claimed on paper? Why does the German High Command sink battle-ship after battle-ship on paper and not in fact?

So far, the "Spectator" says, the Germans have been content with tip-and-run raids, and suggests that this is because the Nazi pilot lacks confidence in himself and his machine.

## Sobering Effect

A serious offensive could be carried out by only a few picked squadrons. The fact that over 50 German planes have been brought down off the British coast at the cost of only one fighter must have a sobering effect.

The Germans now know that it is wrong to assume that the bomber's best defence is speed. When faced by the eight machine-guns of a Spitfire or Hurricane, the crew of a Heinkel bomber must long for the armaments of a Wellington.

## "No" To Nazi Tourists

## Yugo-Slavia Refuses To Take Any Chances

BELGRADE, May 5 (Reuter).—Yugo-Slavia is reported to have refused to allow 2,000 German "tourists" to spend the summer within the country.

The Government is said to have told the German authorities that only women and children under 15 would be allowed to enter.

Residents of Belgrade have been warned against keeping inflammable materials in their homes. It has been suggested that people who are not obliged to remain in the city should move.

## Literature Pogrom

## Nazis Order 3,000,000 Books To Be Burnt

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—German authorities in the Czech Protectorate have ordered the destruction of a large number of books by Czech patriots, including the former President, Dr. Eduard Beneš, and books on Pan-Slavism, according to a despatch from the Slovak frontier.

It is estimated that 3,000,000 books will have to be destroyed. It is also reported that new iron rails are being removed and replaced by old ones on Czech railways owing to Germany's shortage of high quality iron.

## MERRY MAKER PAYS \$60.30 AT MACAO

ALTHOUGH the weather deterred a considerable number of people from travelling to Macao for the May Race Meeting yesterday, there was, nevertheless, a fair crowd of punters present. Finishes were close, only in the first and fourth events was there more than one length between first and second ponies.

Merry Maker returned the largest dividend of the Meet, when in the Consolation Stakes, the last event of the day, the pony paid \$60.30 for first.

The results and cash sweeps were: KWAN CHAP STAKES—One mile. 1. Eagle, 152, H. S. Chang. 2. Fairy Queen, 102, H. S. Chang. 3. Hogmanay, 102, S. W. Dung. Won by three-quarters of a length; a length.

Time—2:20.2. Pari-mutuel—Winner, \$31.00. Places, \$8.10, \$6.00, \$5.00. MA KOK HANDICAP (First Section)—Half mile. 1. Nadium, 168, C. L. Gregory. 2. Bow-Jones, 147, H. S. Chang. 3. Sunshine Bule, 150, H. S. Yuen. Won by a neck; a length.

Time—1:01.4. Pari-mutuel—Winner \$25.50. Places, \$9.10, \$6.20, \$5.00. NAM WAN HANDICAP—Six furlongs. 1. Night View, 102, H. S. Chang. 2. Fel Yim, 148, H. S. Chang. 3. Dekko, 140, S. L. Yuen. Won by two lengths; a length.

Time—1:35.4. Pari-mutuel—Winner, \$8.40. Places, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00. MA KOK HANDICAP (Second Section)—Half mile. 1. Merry Maker, 142, J. Nolasco. 2. Hogmanay, 102, W. E. Grieve. 3. National Anthem, 160, W. E. Grieve. Won by a short head; three-quarters of a length.

Time—1:01.1. Pari-mutuel—Winner \$27.70. Places, \$9.10, \$6.20, \$5.00. CONSOLATION STAKES—Half mile. 1. Merry Maker, 142, J. Nolasco. 2. Hogmanay, 102, W. E. Grieve. 3. National Anthem, 160, W. E. Grieve. Won by half a length; half a length.

Time—1:03.2. Pari-mutuel—Winner \$60.30. Places, \$22.10, \$16.40.

## Why Norway Expedition Failed

## Allied Task Impossible Without Air Bases

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The experience of the Allied air force in Norway has pointed to one clear conclusion—that you cannot get local air superiority when you have to operate from distant bases against a formidable enemy with aerodromes on the scene of action.

This was the comment made by a B.B.C. air observer. You must have strength in the air for a successful land operation, especially if you have to disembark troops and equipment from ships.

Inland, your infantry is subject to constant observation and bombing if you cannot keep the enemy away by fighters.

## R.A.F. Problem

That has been the problem in Norway.

## Cash Sweep Numbers

RACE 1	
No. 140	\$315.00
" 257	90.00
" 203	45.00
Unplaced (\$50 each)—101.	
RACE 2	
No. 105	\$325.00
" 202	93.00
" 83	45.50
Unplaced (\$12.00 each)—138, 109, 342, 104.	
RACE 3	
No. 82	\$351.40
" 250	\$100.40
" 178	\$50.20
Unplaced (\$27.00 each)—139, 212.	
RACE 4	
No. 91	\$229.30
" 17	65.50
" 305	32.70
RACE 5	
" 153	\$203.00
" 476	58.00
" 292	29.00
Unplaced (\$10.70 each)—499, 343, 308.	
RACE 6	
No. 383	\$361.00
" 54	103.10
" 13	51.60
Unplaced (\$28.00 each)—104, 311.	

way. The R.A.F. had to carry out their work with fighters and bombers far from their home base, some 100 miles across the sea. Our fighters are designed primarily for home defence and not intended to operate at that distance, while our bombers are opposed by fighters operating at short range from bases on the spot.

We have got some of our fighters there. All the same, one could appreciate the great difficulty of installing them with their equipment on an improvised runway on a frozen lake under the very nose of the enemy.

## Remarkable Achievement

Under the circumstances, the way in which our fighters did get into action was a remarkable achievement. It has not been possible for the Allies to gain superior air strength and to give more support to the movements planned for the troops.

At the same time, although our land forces are now out of central Norway, the Germans have long lines of communications still open to attack.

There can be no doubt that the R.A.F. has proved once again, in its raids in the Norwegian campaign, the daring of the pilots and the efficiency of the planes.

## RED HELP FOR NAZIS

## Insufficient To Be Of Great Benefit

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The question on many lips to-day is how much economic help can Russia give Germany. An article in the "Economist" deals with this matter.

The paper points out that the whole of Russia exports less than 20 per cent. of Germany's normal needs, so that if Russia sent everything to Germany, this would still be less than one-fifth of Germany's requirements. It could only make up a small part of the trade Germany has lost through the Allied blockade.

## Needs Experts Herself

With regard to German help to Russia, the paper says that a great many German technical experts used to work in Russia, but to-day Germany needs experts for home production and cannot spare large numbers.

German machinery too is needed at home and the recent Leipzig Fair showed foreign buyers that little is being produced in Germany to-day except armaments.

Germany cannot give badly-needed help to Russia's railways, for the Reich has its own problems, especially Poland.

## Labour Chiefs Confer

## Seek Anglo-French Co-operation

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—French and British Labour leaders conferred in London on Saturday and Sunday on the problems involved in co-operation between their two countries.

The statement issued at the close of the conference denounced the German contempt for International Law and the freedom of other countries shown in the crime against Norway.

## Europe's Only Hope

The statement continued: "Europe will remain securely and peace only when it rises itself of the dictatorship of force. When peace is thus regained by victory of the Allied democracies, it can be guaranteed only by strong international institutions which will assure the independence and rights of all peoples, and thus make possible the disarmament of all States."

The French delegates included M. Leon Blum, the former Premier. The British delegates included Mr. C. R. Attlee, Mr. Arthur Greenwood and Mr. Herbert Morrison.

## U.S.-Polish Friendship

## Re-Emphasised By Roosevelt

PARIS, May 5 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has sent a telegram to the Polish President on the occasion of the Polish national festival, says the Polish telegraph agency.

The cable says: "Please accept my sincerest wishes for the continuance of the traditional friendship existing between the people of the United States and Poland."

President Raczewicz, replying, said that he was deeply touched to receive President Roosevelt's wishes, adding that he "attached the greatest value to the long-standing friendship uniting the Polish people to the people of the United States."

## BELGIUM NOT A BATTLEFIELD

BRUSSELS, May 5 (Reuter).—The Belgian determination to maintain its neutrality and independence was emphasised again by M. Pierlot in a speech to-day.

"Belgium is no longer a battlefield upon which the quarrels of other people can be settled," he said.

"Her territory is a collection of fortified lines occupied by an army which is ready to do everything for the defence of her homes."

## Must Not Be Nazi Duo

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The Belgian "People's" says: "Above all, we must not lose sight of the essential unity of the conflict and not be a dupe to the German tactics to isolate the adversaries and then attack one after the other."

## TOWN TALK SILVER POLISH

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER—SILVER PLATE—JEWELLERY ETC. (British-Manufacture)



PER BOTTLE \$1.50 nett

PER CLOTH \$1.50 nett

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- IMPARTS A BRILLIANT POLISH
- IT IS—

CLEAN, HARMLESS, QUICK, LASTING

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## A GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME by POPULAR ARTISTES

- B8081—We'll remember. (Ivor Novello) ..... Olive Gilbert.  
 B8082—Keep the home fires burning. .... Paul Robeson.  
 B8083—Black eyes. .... O. could I but express.  
 B8084—The cab. .... Jean Sablon, (In French).  
 B8085—Paris, you have not changed. .... Webster Booth.  
 B8086—Because. .... Maxine Sullivan.  
 B8087—For you alone. .... Allen Jones.  
 B8088—Night and day. .... Von Geczy's Orch.  
 B8089—It ain't necessarily so. .... Dorothy Lamour.  
 B8090—I'm falling in love with someone. .... Alfredo's Orch.  
 B8091—Sweetheart. Waltz. .... Spanish play dance.  
 B8092—Castanet. Waltz. .... Bond of Coldstream Guards.  
 B8093—Espana. Waltz. .... Hands across the sea.  
 B8094—Strange enchantment. .... Just a wearyin' for you.  
 B8095—That sentimental sandwich. .... At dawnin'.  
 B8096—Medley of Spanish waltzes. .... Boston Promenade Orch.  
 B8097—Spanish play dance. ....

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## TSCHAIKOWSKY CENTENARY GRAND CONCERT

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ROSE ROOM — PENINSULA HOTEL on Tuesday, 7th May at 9.15 p.m.

Admission: \$3, \$2 & \$1. (including tax)

Booking at Anderson's, or Tkachenko, 3 Hankow Road



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TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

## TWO WOMEN AND A FAMOUS MAN

...one speaks to him of home  
...the other of adventure. An  
emotional divide sweeps across  
his life... to build a worldly  
drama intense with feeling.



SELZNICK INTERNATIONAL  
presents  
**LESLIE HOWARD**  
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**INTERMEZZO**  
A Love Story  
introducing  
**INGRID BERGMAN**

Produced by DAVID O. SELZNICK  
Directed by Gregory Ratoff  
Associate Producer Leslie Howard  
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

### Also SPECIAL BRITISH NEWSREEL

SPECIALLY BROUGHT OUT BY BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, HONGKONG

Consists of:—

- Disruption of Hitler's mistake
- British Air-force
- Morocco—French H.Q. and Ceremony Parade
- Soldiers sent to Norway
- English and Welsh Soccer Match
- Melbourne—Rod Cross and Air Force Parades
- Etc., Etc., Etc.

TO - MORROW VICTOR McLAGLEN - JACKIE COOPER in

A New Universal Picture: **"THE BIG GUY"**

## STAR THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY

LESLIE HOWARD

in

**"PYGMALION"**

with WENDY HILLER

An MGM Picture.



To-morrow: **"THE KING STEPS OUT"**

## MAJESTIC THEATRE

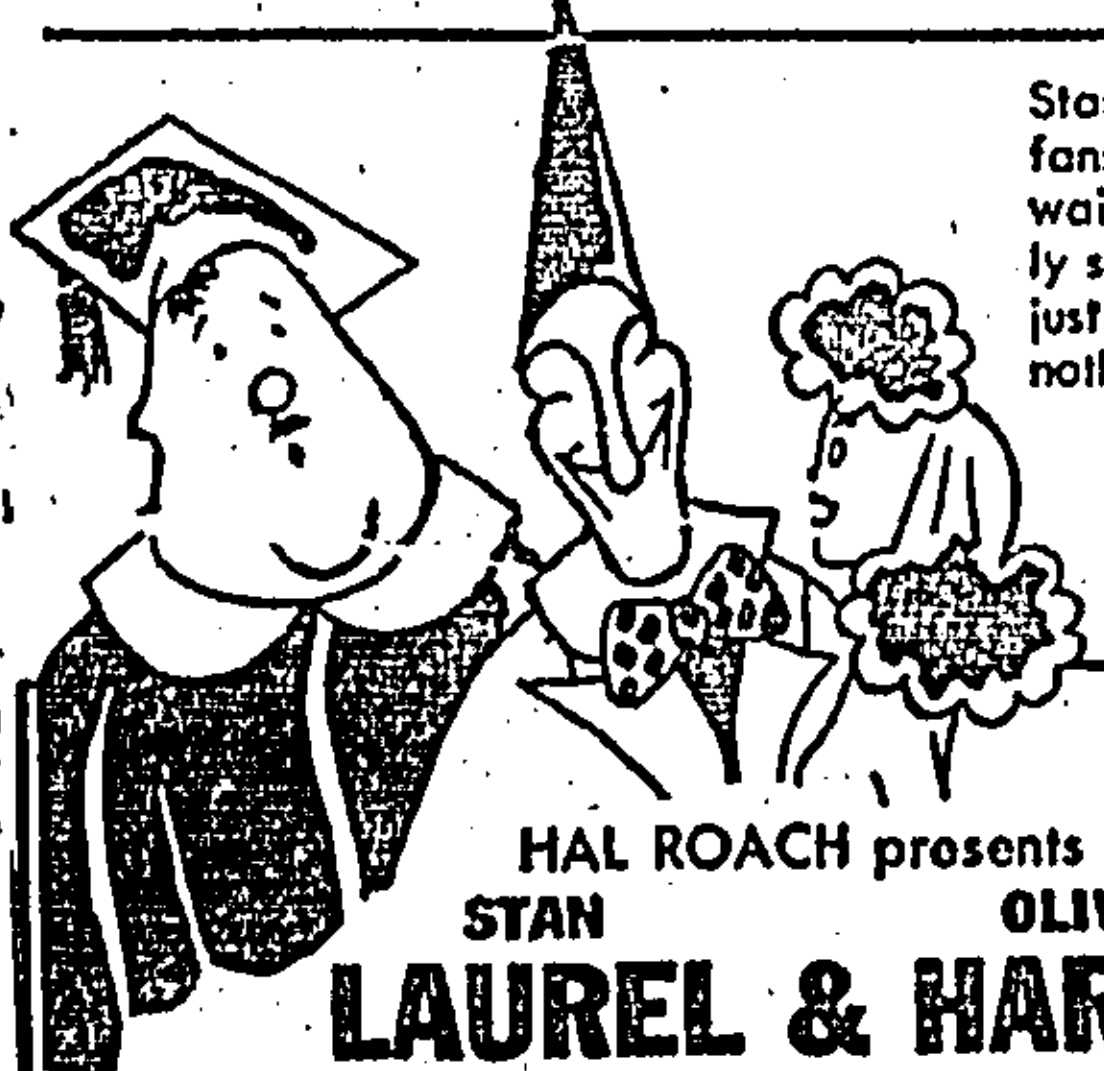
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EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c-90c

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THEIR NEW-LENGTH COMEDY TURNS COLLEGE HUMOR INTO BELLY-LAFFS



Stan and Babe give you  
fans what you've been  
waiting for—the perfectly  
screamed comedy...  
just long enough to pack  
nothing but roars!

HAL ROACH presents  
STAN OLIVER  
**LAUREL & HARDY** in  
**"A CHUMP AT OXFORD"**

Released thru United Artists

ADDED ATTRACTION  
LATEST MOVIE TONE NEWS  
Direct After Showings at the King's Theatre

TO-MORROW

RETURN OF AN "OLD FAVOURITE" FOR ONE DAY ONLY!  
CLAUDETTE COLBERT  
CHARLES BOYER in **"TOVARICH"**  
A Warner Bros. Comedy-Hit!

## BRITISH NAVY IN ACTION AT NARVIK



When the British navy went into action at Narvik it proved to be a sorry day for the Nazi Fleet. Seven destroyers were sunk within a few hours, and here we see one of them on fire near the harbour whither it had been driven after action with the British naval units. This picture was received from London by air mail this morning.

## BRITISH TROOPS KEEP WATCH

FROM PAGE ONE

waters in an attempt to block the passage. Against all such possibilities elaborate precautions have been taken.

### Vessels Escorted

Even for a danger that can never be more than a fantasy the military authorities are prepared: the danger of a neutral country suddenly declaring war while one of its troopships was passing down the canal.

Even now any neutral ship of which the authorities may feel suspicious is escorted through the canal in so elaborate a manner as to prevent any mischief.

### Armed Guard

Just before the end of the Finnish War, when everyone was jittery, a Russian ship filled with concrete passed from the north through the canal. Just beyond Suez it was recalled by the Soviet Government.

Just in case, it was escorted back to the Mediterranean.

An armed British guard of some strength was on the bridge and a British bombing plane flew above it the whole length of the canal. On the road at the side military carriers kept pace with it, their Bren guns trained on its bridge.

The many British troops who perform this ceaseless guard duty live lives every bit as hard as that which the B.E.F. in France has endured since last September.

With the exception of those stationed in this town, where they are wonderfully looked after, the canal guards are without many amenities that can make their lonely lives tolerable. They need wireless sets and above all books.

## Plan To Decoy Rich Woman

Police Frustrate Bold Crime

Kowloon detectives recently rounded up three men who were alleged to have conspired together to rob a wealthy Chinese woman who was to be decoyed from Hongkong to Kowloon and there set upon.

The men, Leung Tsat-man, 28, Leung Fat, 41, and Li Hok-ming, 28, appeared on remand before Mr. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning charged with conspiracy to rob and were each sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Det.-Sergeant Fraser prosecuted and said that Leung Tsat-man was the prime-mover in the matter, having said he would attempt to take a wealthy woman he knew from Hongkong to Kowloon to look at some land. There, the other two men were to appear and rob the woman's jewellery.

## Coming And Going

Passengers For Manila By Two Liners

Mr. T. B. Wilson, General Agent of American President Lines in Hongkong, was a passenger aboard an American liner when she sailed on Saturday to complete her voyage from San Francisco to Manila. He will remain with the ship, going on from here to the States on leave.

Mr. W. F. Arndt will have charge of the office in his absence.

Others who sailed were—Mr. and Mrs. A. Bustamante, Mrs. D. Cooke and son, Mr. B. Deshabilladerns, Mr. Martin Dine, Mr. and Mrs. E. Downson, Mr. F. Elliot, Mr. P. S. Espiritu, Miss D. R. Eckel, Mr. H. B. Hawkins, Miss M. Laya, Mr. and Mrs. O. Lagman, Miss P. Ledesma, and children, Miss R. Loesin, Mrs. A. B. Morcida and daughters, Mr. F. Puigjaner, Mr. Luis A. Pujalte, Mrs. I. C. Ritchie, Mr. P. Tan, Misses C. and M. Tan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Leong, Mrs. C. Vincent, Mr. E. Robert, Mrs. F. Yip, Miss F. Yip, and Mr. T. Carmona.

### On Maiden Voyage

A number of people took advantage of the visit of a Japanese liner on her maiden voyage to go to Manila on Saturday. They included—Mr. G. H. Wilkinson, Miss N. J. Kuluang, Mrs. P. G. Conane and daughter, Mrs. A. S. Delgado, Mr. and Mrs. E. Combs, Mr. N. B. Buoyles, Mr. and Mrs. B. Foust, and Mr. K. Kawamura.

Messrs. Y. Yazima, Y. Tamara, M. Takasaki, and E. de Chaffoy booked from here for the round-trip to Manila.

## EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF ENTRY

FROM PAGE ONE

or sledge over particularly mountainous and trackless forests.

### Huns And Vandals

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, May 6 (UP).—In a broadcast in Norwegian, through the B.B.C. to-day, M. Koht, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, likened the Nazi invasion to the depredations of the Huns and Vandals.

"They have laid our towns and villages in ashes," he said. "The German Government's Memorandum at the beginning of the invasion clearly showed that Germany intended to force Norway into war against the Allies. Germany talked about saving Norway from war. But she sank Norwegian ships and cold-bloodedly murdered hundreds of Norwegian seamen."

## ESCAPE OF INTERNEE

A Chinese soldier who has been interned in Hongkong since the Sino-Japanese hostilities on the border 18 months ago succeeded in effecting his escape shortly after dawn to-day. The soldier, who complained of feeling ill two days ago, was removed to the Lai-chick Hospital. When lost seen, the man was dressed in hospital uniform.

## LATE NEWS

## "OUT OF BOUNDS" REGULATIONS CAUSE TROUBLE

TROUBLE is brewing on the Hongkong waterfront as a result of Government's decision to declare the Kowloon wharves and godowns a prohibited area under the emergency regulations.

A large number of casual coolie workers, variously estimated at between 1,500 and 2,500, have been excluded from the wharves as a result of the decision.

Police precautions were taken this morning in view of the fact that there might be a breach of the peace in Canton Street, where the coolies congregated.

The "Telegraph" understands that the casual workers are threatening to call a strike unless arrangements are made whereby they can obtain access to the wharves in order to find employment.

It is stated that the crews of sampans and junks which normally act as transports between the godowns and ships in mid-harbour have decided, for the time being, not to continue operations, pending clarification of the situation.

It is stated that there is no question of the permanent wharf labourers being affected at present, as they were alongside the wharves this afternoon, and the company's officials state that they anticipate no trouble from their permanent employees when ships berth to-morrow. A deputation, representing the new casual wharf-labourers, visited the Labour Officer, Mr. Hawkins, this afternoon for a conference.



BRITISH ALBATROSS photographed as their home depot on their return from a raid on Norway, where they bombed German cruisers and destroyers off Bergen.—By Air Mail. Copyright.

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AT THE VERY DOOR OF DEATH SCIENCE BATTLES LOVE FOR HIS LIFE!

Lloyd C. Douglas' great novel becomes the year's most heart-thrilling love drama!



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**"ESCAPE TO PARADISE"**  
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To-morrow at ALHAMBRA  
**"ALADDIN & HIS LAMP"**  
with POPEYE

## ORIENTAL THEATRE

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

YOU'LL THRILL TO TAMIROFF THE TERRIFIC!

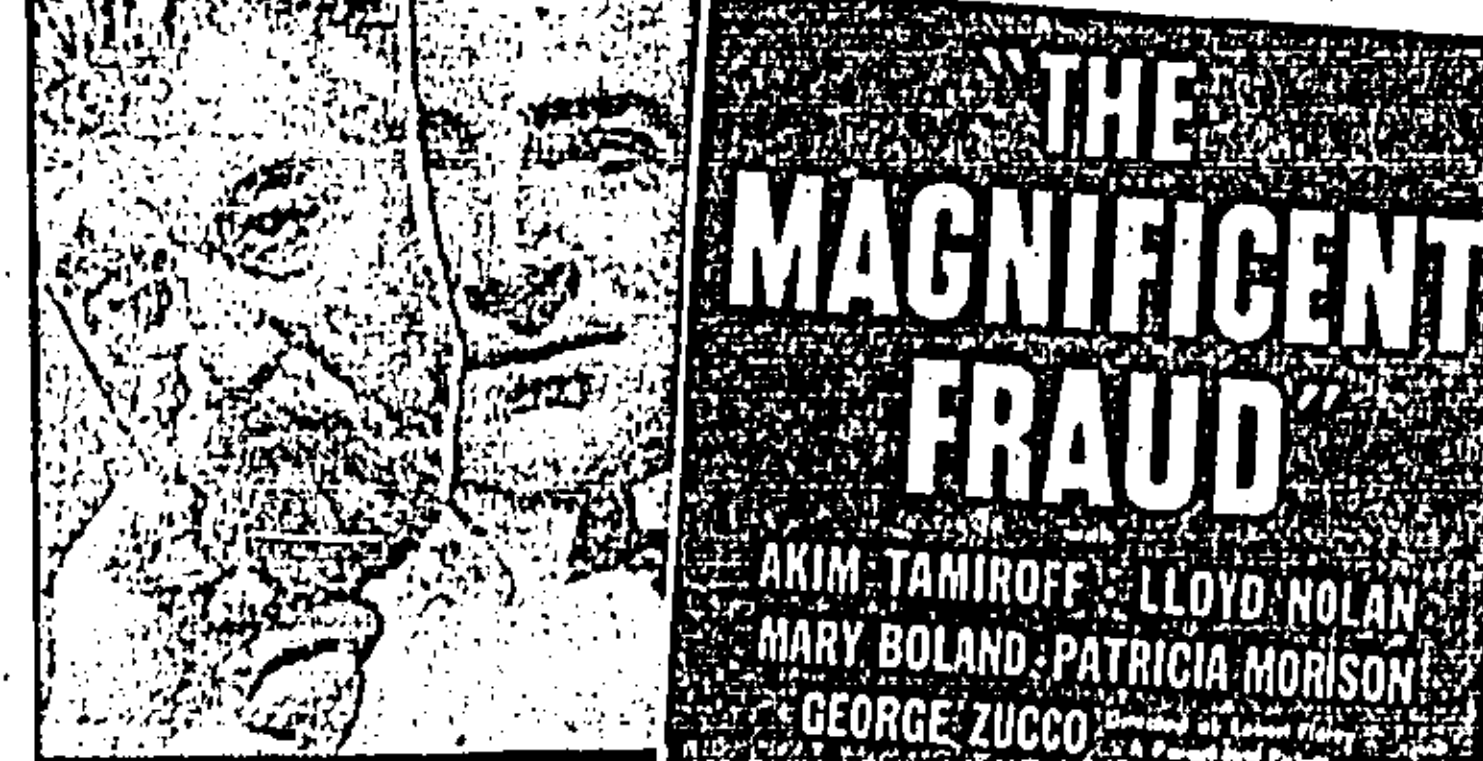
He climaxes his amazing career with the most startling impersonations ever conceived.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF TO-DAY!

TAMIROFF...magnificent in his greatest

role...the role an actor

gave his life to play!



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MARY BOLAND • PATRICIA MORISON

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Thrilling adventure story on weird tropical islands, terrific storms, shipwrecks, isolated from all laws among fierce native tribes of the jungle.

MATINEES: 20c-30c-50c-70c-90c

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TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS.

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